

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3484.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1894.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

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The Exhibition Gallery of Prints and Drawings will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, August 3rd, and REOPENED on MONDAY, September 10th. The Students' Room will be CLOSED from MONDAY, August 13th, to SATURDAY, September 8th, inclusive.

E. MAUNDIE THOMPSON, Principal Librarian and Secretary, British Museum, July 31st, 1894.

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G. GRIFFITH, Assistant General Secretary.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1894.

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## LITERATURE

*Society in China.* By Robert K. Douglas, Keeper of the Oriental Books and MSS. in the British Museum. With Illustrations. (Innes & Co.)

A COMPREHENSIVE yet readable survey of the social and political condition of China was undoubtedly much wanted, if only as an antidote to much well-meant rubbish, and Mr. Douglas is to be congratulated on having filled the vacancy with this interesting and eminently authoritative work. No one more competent for the task could be found—unless Sir Thomas Wade could be induced to cast off the trammels of official reticence and, in the world's behoof, draw upon his unrivalled learning and experience. Mr. Douglas began his career in the consular service, and worked at Canton under the powerful sway of Sir Harry Parkes, whom the foreign community in the Far East still cherish in their memory as "the ideal British minister." It is some thirty years since Mr. Douglas exchanged the hazards of the climate of China for the perils of the atmosphere of the British Museum, but the march of a third of a century has produced no change in the internal economy of the Celestial Empire. As it was in the beginning, China is and apparently ever shall be, and the society Mr. Douglas studied in the sixties stands the same in the nineties: "Everything that is modern is ancient, and all that is ancient is modern." In one respect, indeed, the book suffers slightly by the long interval which separates its author's personal experience of the country from the date of its writing: it lacks the impression of intimate association with the people, the freshness of recent personal intercourse, which constitute part of the charm of Mr. A. H. Smith's delightful 'Chinese Characteristics.' Nor is it imbued with quite that all-pervading sense of humour which never deserted the long-suffering American. Mr. Douglas, in the main, is in grim earnest; he hates and despises the tricks and shams of Chinese government, and while telling many a good story of the amazing devices of the mandarin pharisee, he dwells more upon the misery

and scandal of the system than upon its inherent absurdity. He is a distinctly hostile critic, and his preface sounds the note which reverberates from end to end of his volume:—

"There is no country in the world where practice and profession are more widely separated than in China. The empire is pre-eminently one of make-believe. From the emperor to the meanest of his subjects a system of high-sounding pretension to lofty principles of morality holds sway; while the life of the nation is in direct contradiction to these assumptions. No imperial edict is complete, and no official proclamation finds currency, without protestations in favour of all the virtues. And yet few courts are more devoid of truth and uprightness, and no magistracy is more corrupt, than those of the Celestial Empire."

Of course this is true, and the first business of all our agents in China has always been to learn to discount the immaculate pretensions of mandarins and "chops." At the same time we are not convinced that the deception is quite conscious; it may be doubted whether what the Briton calls "Chinese humbug" is "humbug" in exactly the same sense to the people who practise and listen to it. In reading this book, in fact, we have the same feeling which was produced by the recent 'Life of Sir Harry Parkes': we are sure that neither Parkes nor Mr. Douglas has ever been able to stand in Chinese shoes or look at things from a Chinese point of view. Possibly such an inversion of ideas and principles would be beyond the power of nature. Probably no member of a Western civilization ever fully understands or enters into an Oriental society, any more than an Oriental can grasp the merits of our systems. Nevertheless one wishes it could be done, and that *audiremus alteram partem*. It is not that Parkes and Mr. Douglas are not perfectly right in their judgments and policy, from an English point of view—of that there can be no question at all; but it is conceivable that there may be virtues and uses in an Oriental system which its critics are constitutionally unable to realize or appreciate. Something of this sort is what our American critics are perpetually shouting, with much "damnable iteration," but a certain minimum of reason, regarding the action of Englishmen in the East. On the other hand, when it comes to translating such philosophic speculations into action, there is no doubt that the British policy of insisting upon its own—possibly insular, but not the less imperial—point of view has proved infinitely more successful as a working system than the American theory of "the man and the brother" whose views are to be treated with much deference and respect. We have only to compare Commissioner Ward's fiasco at Peking and Pehatang in 1859 with Lord Elgin's state reception—thanks to Parkes and Wade—in 1860, to appreciate the value of the respective policies.

Taken, however, as a strictly English criticism of Chinese social and political conditions, Mr. Douglas's book is worthy of all praise. To his profound acquaintance with Chinese history and literature he has added a mass of contemporary native evidence which is at once deeply significant and not a little amusing. He has ransacked that astonishingly candid journal—

the oldest in the world—the *Peking Gazette* for records bearing upon the social and administrative system, and some of the gems he has extracted need no polishing even from his practised pen. Certain of the reports of trials drawn from this source show that, however severely a Briton may criticize Chinese notions of justice, there were and are people in China whose condemnation of bungling and malpractice is no less outspoken. Another valuable source of evidence has been found in the native plays, which ridicule mandarin law and brand official corruption with quite Aristophanic frankness. In Mr. Douglas's work we have obviously a truthful picture painted *en plein air*, and we may take his well-authenticated and vividly presented facts as faithful records of China as it is, if not of China as it pretends to be.

The more one reads this unvarnished evidence, the less one wonders at what has been reprobated as British intolerance of Chinese ways. Who could tolerate, still less sympathize with, the rank superstition, the blatant pedantry, the wholesale corruption, the blushless falsehood of the Chinese bureaucracy? China is full of good ideas shamefully misused. At a time when Europe was dominated by merely military castes, China possessed the admirable notion of a carefully trained executive; education, not swordsmanship, was to be the test of the governing class. And how has this fine idea been prostituted? One has but to turn to Mr. Douglas's chapter on the competitive examinations to receive a crushing reply. There we read of the stale scholasticism, musty with the mildew of twenty-four centuries, which passes for education; of the bribes, tricks, and subterfuges by which candidates seek to corrupt and deceive the examiners; of the twenty thousand useless idle graduates who can find no berth and who hang on to their friends with all the vagabond affection of the "ne'er do weel." How far Confucian ethics may prepare a man for the seat of justice may be learnt from the author's penetrating survey of the Chinese magistracy, supported as it is by unimpeachable quotations from the *Peking Gazette*. We are glad to see that he has found one upright governor; but the vast majority succumb cheerfully to the temptations which an inadequate salary and immense possibilities of extortion offer to the fortunate graduate who has found his billet. Some of them can afford to be fleeced of 30,000*l.* by the supreme government on retiring from office, and yet remain rich men; and this out of the savings of a nominal salary of 800*l.* a year.

It is impossible to refer to a tithe of the sections into which this interesting volume is divided. That on the emperor, the strange "solitary man," who stands apart from his people, with whom he has no link of connexion beyond the divine honours paid him, contains some facts which will be new to most readers. Few people are aware that the Emperor of China has the power to promote gods to higher grades in the Chinese Olympus, and that he actually issues edicts for this purpose. He can also arrest the transmigration of a soul he has a grudge against; and, generally speaking, plays tricks with what in other countries is called "the divine order of the Universe."

And the good little Chinaman believes it! The other day the Hongkong priests sent for the image of some local god from the interior of China to stay the plague; and Mr. Douglas (though he does not mention the plague—a somewhat rare phenomenon in China) records similar practices in the curious chapter on medicine, which should be compared with his engaging account of a Chinese coroner's inquest. The cure of hydrophobia is, perhaps, the most notable triumph of Chinese therapeutics; it is effected by "the curd of the black pea" mixed with hemp-oil, rolled over the bite, and supplemented by the ground-up skull, teeth, and toes of a tiger. "If a speedy cure does not follow," says the prescription, "the person becomes mad and barks like a dog, and death quickly ensues"—to the surprise, one would think, of no one but the doctor. Chinese practitioners do not know the difference, it seems, between veins and arteries, and always feel both pulses, because the pulse of the left wrist tells them the state of the heart, and that of the right indicates the condition of the lungs and liver. Such is medical science among the people who claim to have discovered everything before Britons had emerged from their coating of woad.

A quarter of Mr. Douglas's book is occupied with a subject which hardly comes under the heading of "Chinese Society," but will, nevertheless, be found by no means the least interesting section. In six chapters it treats of British relations and foreign trade with China, and deals especially with the campaign of 1860, the murders of missionaries, and the vexed audience question—on which last it is maintained that we have too long adopted the cap-in-hand attitude, and that until the emperor chooses to receive our minister, not, as now, in the pavilion of the "outer tribes" (*i.e.*, Mongolian and Tibetan dependencies), but in his personal palace, after the manner of civilized sovereigns, we ought to decline to attend his audience. Mr. Douglas shares the opinion of Sir Harry Parkes that little, if anything, has after all been gained by the establishment of a resident Legation at Peking—so long the goal of our diplomacy and arms—and the last sentences of his review of British relations with China are distinctly unfavourable to the present attitude of our Foreign Office. "The time has gone by," he justly says,

"when it is necessary to discuss the right or the wrong of our being in China at all. We are there, and by treaty the Chinese are bound to deal justly and honourably with us. That they have not done so is only too plain, and the question arises whether some blame for this failure does not rest with us. It may be taken for granted that, like all Asiatics, the Chinese will give concessions to foreigners only on compulsion, and will act up to their engagements only under the same impulse. They are in possession of a vast empire which produces everything necessary for their comfort and well-being. Their markets are crowded with goods and wares; their inland waters teem with vessels laden with the products of distant provinces; and the people are ruled by a system of government which has lasted for four and twenty centuries, and which, in spite of egregious faults in administration, metes out a rough kind of justice to them. As a nation they are self-contained, and ask for nothing from foreign countries except to be left alone. Foreigners have, therefore, always stood at a distinct dis-

advantage with regard to them. They have been suppliants throughout, and have stood cap in hand at the portals of China begging for the privilege of commercial relations with her. The first settlers, under the auspices of the East India Company, submitted to every species of political degradation and insult in order to secure the export of the teas and silks of China to the markets of Europe, and the recollection of this attitude has encouraged the Chinese, in spite of two wars, to regard us much as their fathers regarded the settlers in the factories at Canton. Even at the present time, though our position is not by any means what it was, there still remains a certain leaven of the old deferential air about us. So long as the conduct of affairs rested mainly in the hands of the consuls and naval authorities at the treaty ports, the provincial mandarins were compelled to act more or less in harmony with their treaty obligations, the inevitable gunboat exercising a wholesome terror over them. With the establishment of the foreign legations at Peking began a new chapter of misfortunes.....For the effective transaction of international affairs, a certain *modicum* of good faith on both sides is essential. That *modicum* has never been shown by the Chinese Government.....Only two years ago the foreign ministers at Peking declared in conclave that 'no faith could be put in the assurances of the Chinese Government.'.....In face of such disingenuous statesmen as those of the Tsungli-Yamun, our true policy is to demand the execution of our treaty rights to the full letter of the law, and to ignore the excuses and evasions with which they invariably attempt to avoid carrying out their engagements.....It will soon become necessary for us to take a far stronger line than we have lately adopted in our relations with the Celestial Empire.....It cannot be doubted that unless it [the Yamun] changes its line of action, it will before long find that, as in 1842, and as in 1860, so again, the empire will be involved in a war with one or more of those powers which it is now fast driving to the 'sticking point.'"

This is a serious warning from one who knows what he is talking about and weighs well his words. But the book is not all tragedy: there are many pages to suit the frivolous—as, for example, a delicious chapter on "Filial Piety," in which it is related how Miss Wang cut off steaks from her person to make soup for her good mother; and some capital native drawings add to the attraction of a handsome and valuable work. We must add, however, that it seems incredible that all his years of labour at the British Museum 'Catalogue of Printed Books' should not have taught Mr. Douglas that to publish a book without an index is a crime.

*Henry William Burrows. Memorials by E. Wordsworth, Principal of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. With Introduction by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury. (Kegan Paul & Co.)*

THIS little book contains the record of the uneventful life of an excellent clergyman, who made his mark upon his generation by the genuineness of his character even more than by his powers as a preacher or his gifts as an organizer and administrator. From boyhood upwards he won the confidence of, and exercised a powerful influence over, all with whom he came in contact. His abilities were very considerable; his sermons were remarkable, his industry was indefatigable, his power of work stupendous. But it was the man himself who gained—and gained unconsciously by the sheer force of being

what he was—the power which he wielded over others. A resolute, determined, vigorous man, he steadily pursued the even tenor of his useful life with the fortitude, self-discipline, and devotion to duty which he inherited from his soldier father, and with the honesty of purpose, the purity of thought, and the intrepidity of action which belong to one who acknowledged as his principle of life the supremacy of goodness.

The facts of his life are soon told. Born at Valetta in 1816, he died at Rochester, of which cathedral he was a canon, in 1892. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School, he gained a scholarship at St. John's College, Oxford, where he afterwards became a fellow. Taking orders in 1839, he was curate to Archdeacon, afterwards Bishop, Wilberforce, first at Brighton and subsequently at Alverstone. His time of trial came in 1851. In February of that year he was appointed to succeed William Dodsworth at Christ Church, Albany Street. Those whose memories carry them back half a century, or who are familiar with the ecclesiastical history of the period, know that the secession of Dodsworth was one of the most serious losses that the Church in England, and especially the London clergy, sustained. Loved, honoured, and trusted as few of his contemporaries had been, he had set an example of work in his parish which made it the model of ecclesiastical efficiency. To follow such a man was in itself a difficult task; but to succeed as he had succeeded was a triumph of ability, of discretion, and of sterling character. That triumph belonged to Burrows.

Thirty-six years afterwards Burrows compiled a little book called 'The Half-Century of Christ Church, St. Pancras.' In it is told the tale, to use the words of his biographer,

"of the multiplication of schools, nursing institutions, cooking classes, classes for Italian organ boys, needlework societies, popular lectures, and mutual improvement societies, a G. F. S. before the G. F. S., namely, a 'Young Women's Friendly Society,' young men's societies, missionary societies."

In this parish Burrows thus laboured for twenty-seven years.

"Is Burrows gone for his holiday?" asked Bishop Wilberforce on one occasion. "That's right, I am glad to hear it; for, if he had not gone soon, there would have been *nothing left to go.*"

His congregation at Christ Church included many distinguished persons, such as Baron and Miss Alderson (now the Marchioness of Salisbury), Sir J. T. Coleridge, Herman Merivale, Lord John Manners, Lord Idlesleigh, Mrs. Oliphant, George Richmond, Sara Coleridge, Maria and Christina Rossetti, Frank Buckland, Benjamin Lancaster and his wife Rosamira (the founders of St. Peter's Sisterhood, Kilburn), and Susan Oldfield, its first Mother Superior. Such a congregation was, perhaps, hard to please. But it found in Burrows a preacher who was always fresh and original, though his delicate taste refused to tolerate theatrical effects, and whose sermons became the more suggestive the more they were pondered over by their hearers:—

"It may be doubted," says Dean Goulburn, "whether some of his published sermons are not among the very best in the language for

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private devotional reading—witness those two gems of homiletic literature, "A Passage from the Litany" and "The Intensity of the Divine Nature." The sermons cannot be duly appreciated without being read through, or rather carefully studied, for they are emphatically rather sermons for the closet than for the pulpit, better suited for devotional reflection than for oral delivery."

In 1878 Burrows accepted the living of Edmonton, in the hope that the change might benefit his wife. Edmonton was not the retired village of the days of John Gilpin, but had suddenly become a wilderness of cheap suburban lodgings, with new and pressing needs. This was the parish which Burrows accepted at the age of sixty-two, and into the work of which he threw himself with characteristic energy. A thoroughly practical man of business, he worked hard on the Local Board of Health and as chairman of the School Board. He purchased three excellent sites for church and schools, and laid out the lines of church extension with wise deliberation and inflexible determination.

In 1881 he was appointed to a canonry at Rochester, and, on accepting the appointment, at once resigned his vicarage. Of his life at Rochester the Bishop of Salisbury, who was his colleague, has written in the preface to this volume. Among the special objects to which he devoted himself were securing a playground for the King's School, the erection of a schoolhouse for the choristers, the institution of Sunday evening services in the nave of the cathedral, the fitting up of St. Mary's Chapel for the daily morning service, the building of the workhouse chapel, the institution of a Girls' High School in Rochester, and the service of the mission district of Delee.

"I have named," writes Bishop Wordsworth, "only a few of the causes on behalf of which his active mind and scarcely less active body were engaged. No one who has seen his lithe, ascetic figure, with resolute but most kindly face, in which manly vigour and youthfulness were strangely united, starting on some errand of duty or charity, is ever likely to forget him. There was a lightness of step, a directness of purpose, a thorough readiness as of one who was bearing a message from a Master not far off, or rather whose Spirit was within him, which could not fail to communicate themselves in some degree even to strangers. Yet his humility and low estimate of self made it difficult to judge where his own work began and where it coalesced with that of others."

Such a life as that of Canon Burrows does not readily lend itself to picturesque handling. But the character of the man, as it is portrayed in this brief biography of 240 pages, is an honour to the profession to which he belonged, and, in the best sense of the words, repays perusal and study.

*Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII., preserved in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and elsewhere in England.* Arranged and catalogued by James Gairdner, Assistant-Keeper of the Public Records. Vol. XIII., Parts I. and II. (Eyre & Spottiswoode.)

At the rate at which Mr. Gairdner and his colleagues bring out their monumental volumes, another seven years ought to suffice to complete the task which Mr.

Brewer projected on so vast a scale. When it is finished the materials for the history of King Henry's reign will have been made more ready to our hands, and rendered more easily accessible to the student, than those of any other period of the same duration and importance in our annals. What has already been accomplished has been done so exhaustively that they who come after us will never be satisfied with any less thorough dealing with the centuries which follow; but it must be left for another generation "to ravel all this matter out," and then the historians of the future will have their work cut out for them for many a long day to come. In the instalment before us we are brought to the end of 1538. When the year opened Henry had been a widower for three months, and a widower he still was when it came to a close. It was a new experience for the nation and for the sovereign. But when Queen Jane died on October 24th, 1537, she left behind her an heir male to the throne; the king had a legitimate son at last. The Lady Mary was just twenty-two years old, the Princess Elizabeth in her fifth year. Henry had had three wives already—two had died, one he had beheaded. He himself was now in his forty-eighth year; but he was not the man he had been; his health appeared to be breaking up—he had large sores in his legs, "humours" were grievously troubling him. Was he fit to marry again? The immense energy of the man and his immeasurable force of will soon showed what the answer to the question was. Marry? All Europe was bidding for him. Who was it to be? Mary, Queen Regent of Flanders, sister of Charles V.? The Queen of Hungary? The Infanta of Portugal? Mary of Guise? Or was it to be "a son of the Duke of Cleves for the princess (Mary), and a kinswoman of his for the king"? One after another they fell off, all except that last one. Henry sent Hans Holbein and other painters to paint portraits of the several candidates. One of those portraits, they say—that of Anne of Cleves—cost Cromwell his head. Yet the year came to an end and still the king was unmarried. Seven times seven are forty-nine—Henry was approaching his grand climacteric. How if—? Only an ambassador, and he the incomparable Chapuys, dared to put the perilous question, and he answered it in his own way—there would be an imbroglie the like of which England had seldom known. But Henry went on as heretofore; it kept him alive, it kept him almost gay, to be continually setting France and the Emperor and the Pope one against the other. Holding all the threads, and playing with them, he worked a pretty tangle; but there was no snaring him in the meshes in which each and all were trying to capture him.

Meanwhile the work of suppressing the monasteries was going on apace. Early in January already there were ugly rumours flying about that the great abbeys of St. Edmund and St. Alban, and others of less wealth and importance, were to be taken into the king's hands. The creatures who were working to this end took measures to allay the general alarm, but they went on in their work notwithstanding. On February 9th the important house of Abingdon was surrendered. Next month

the Abbot of Evesham resigned; the next victim was Llanthony, in Wales. In April, Beaulieu and the great priory of Merton, in Surrey, were added to the spoils; and so the spoilers continued without a break till by the end of 1539 there were no more houses to pillage, and the monasteries in England had come to an end. Of course the manner of it all—the heartlessness, the greed, the audacious contempt of excuse for the widespread ruin and wrong—disgusts and shocks us as we read the villainous story; but Mr. Gairdner is not blind to the fact that "the suppression of monasteries was not unprecedented; and even religious men did not maintain that it was unjustifiable in itself." Cromwell had learnt the trick of appropriating monastic property under his master Wolsey when, twelve years before this, the Cardinal laid his hands upon so many of the smaller houses, to utilize their revenues for the endowment of his own colleges at Ipswich and Oxford. But the Cardinal had kept his word, or meant to keep it; now it was mere downright filibustering; there had been nothing like it since the Norsemen had burst in upon the land, and gone from abbey to abbey and nunnery to nunnery only to plunder and devastate and slay.

But every now and then there was a certain grim display of buffoonery which relieved the general monotony of rapine. Thus at Boxley the visitors had come upon a piece of mechanism called the Rood of Grace, which had served its purpose, perhaps a century before, when it had been used in some pageant or miracle play, or other foolish and rather profane entertainment given by the monks to the rude populace. The image was a gigantic automaton, that could be wound up and set agoing till the eyes blinked, and the head moved, and the nether lip wagged. The thing had been tossed into a loft and forgotten; and here one of Cromwell's myrmidons found it—the mechanism rotten and decayed, and the old wire rusty. So they dragged it out and put it into working order, and "the wooden god of the Kentish men" was brought up to London, and made to perform before the Court, and then exposed to public view before a London mob, to whom the Bishop of Rochester (Hilsey) preached an unctuous sermon. Then it was tossed to the crowd to be scrambled for. At last what was left of it was thrown into the fire to purge the toy of what remained of its heresy.

In the diocese of St. Asaph it looks as if the Welsh had actually retained among them one strange relic of the old paganism. "Darvell Gaidarn" was a huge wooden image that they could never be prevailed on to cease from adoring. The offerings to it appear to have been very large; but that any number of Welshmen, at any time since the world began, could have brought themselves to offer, daily, cows and oxen and horses, and—more incredible still—money, is inconceivable. Anyhow the idol had to be torn down, and the Londoners had another treat. This time the burning of the image was accompanied by the burning of a live heretic, Forrest, one of the Observant Friars, and so no friend of the new learning. Latimer preached the sermon, and a very horrible performance it must have been.

But the burning of images in the spring of the year was only the beginning of a long series of similar displays of iconoclastic fervour. Mr. Gairdner evidently inclines to the belief that the bones of St. Thomas were burnt, whatever doubt may have been thrown upon the truth of this assertion in the controversies of the last few years. That the image of Our Lady of Walsingham was so burnt, and a score or two more of the same kind, is certain. Indeed, if superstition was to be put down effectually, and the old practices of pilgrimages and offerings to shrines were to be stopped, what else could be well done with the "idols"? So it was with the monasteries—there could be no half measures, all must go. Before the year was ended very few of the friars' houses in England were standing. Some conscientious men still clung to their monastic dress; but it became clear that the wearing of the habit, too, must be forbidden, for it meant that the wearer's heart was in the wrong place, and it appealed to the populace for sympathy and pity. One of the last who still wore his habit, and wore it at his peril, was Alexander Barclay, the scholar and poet, who translated Brandt's 'Ship of Fools.' Prof. Ward, in his careful article on Barclay in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' has said: "How Barclay fared at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries we do not know." Among the many new discoveries which have been made during the minute examination of these records of Henry VIII.'s reign has been the identification of Barclay with the hero of one of Foxe's stories, and Mr. Gairdner is to be congratulated on the new light which he has been able to throw on a good man's career.

"Gallant little Wales" does not make a creditable figure in the notices that concern her. The Welsh appear to have been grossly ignorant, and given over to a form of religion which, if it contained one part Christian, was at least three parts heathen. Yet the condition of other portions of the country, after making all due allowances for malevolent exaggeration, was not very much better; at any rate it was easy enough for Henry and his satellites to make out a strong case against the widespread superstitions that prevailed, and clearly must have had a demoralizing influence upon the people. Enormous lying meets us everywhere. A notable instance is that of a boy at Bildeston, in Suffolk, of eleven years of age, who was induced, apparently without much difficulty, to swear away his own father's life by giving evidence of his having atrociously murdered a certain Ambrose Letsye, with shocking details of the barbarity. We should have heard no more of the unhappy man but that, some time after the execution, Letsye turned up again safe and sound.

But the lying went on among all classes. Here is the famous letter of Bonner in which he tried to ruin Sir Thomas Wyatt, and which only failed to work the ruin of that graceful poet and gentleman because it fell into good hands. Bonner whenever he comes before us provokes disgust. When the bishopric of Hereford was offered to him in September, he was by no means satisfied with the preferment, and he sets himself in a letter to Cromwell to whine about his poverty—for "from

many of his benefices he had not yet received one penny." Nevertheless, for all his coarse brutality, Bonner's services could hardly be dispensed with. Wolsey was his first patron, and Wolsey seldom made a mistake in choosing his servants. Cromwell, Gardiner, and Bonner had all been brought up in the Cardinal's school of diplomacy. It was well-nigh ten years since Bonner had been borrowing books to perfect himself in Italian, and now Bonner was a great linguist, and could speak out plainly and strongly in three or four European languages and make himself disagreeable in them all. Chapuys seems by this time to have become a trifle out of spirits; the times were depressing; he had craftier statesmen to contend with now than a few years ago. Castillon was almost his match in playing upon Henry. The English diplomatists, too, were much better up to their work, and Cromwell was training some and trying others. Chapuys describes Gardiner as "one of the ablest men of this kingdom," and has his eye upon young Thirlby, Cranmer's protégé, of whom he evidently expects much. The revelations in the volume before us will not help us to think better of Latimer or Cranmer than we might have been inclined to think of them heretofore. Was it possible for any man in such times as these to avoid being anything much better than a timeserver?

The able introductions, brief as they necessarily are, are models of lucid epitomes. They supply a rapid survey of the course of events and point out their significance; but the vast mass of materials could never be adequately dealt with in any abridgment. It constitutes an immense storehouse of the most curious and attractive information, from which readers may continue to draw, each with a purpose of his own, and yet find that there is more to gather. The index fills nearly 300 pages of double columns. It must have been a weary labour; and we cannot but regret that the admirable arrangement which was adopted last in the sixth volume, published in 1882, should have been departed from. In a work of this kind, which, with all its wealth of interesting and even exciting information, can hardly be considered other than a book of reference, it is not too much to ask that the index should be made available with the least possible fatigue to the eye. The convenient differences in type which were so great a relief in the sixth volume might surely have been continued, and to have gone back to a worse arrangement makes one suspect that some trumpery desire to save the candle ends is the cause of the change.

*Santa Teresa: being some Account of her Life and Times.* By Gabriela Cunninghame Graham. 2 vols. (Black.)

THIS biography has had a narrow escape of being a very bad book. The writer's style is detestable, characterized as it is by an incessant striving after effect and a barbarous partiality for high-flown epithets and new coinages, yet careless and slipshod to such a degree as to be often ungrammatical. Besides, the narrative is a great deal too long, owing to unnecessary repetitions; to the writer's lack of the sense of proportion, which would have saved her from wasting pages upon trifling

matters; and to her feeling of superiority to any belief in the supernatural, which induces her to keep on reassuring the reader that the saint's visions were the offspring of her overwrought fancy, and that the miracles attributed to her can either be explained away or dismissed as fictitious. Nor would it seem that the length of the book is excused by its containing novel information. It has, indeed, been asserted by at least one reviewer that Mrs. Graham has made use of manuscript sources hitherto untouched, and since the publishers quote the statement in their advertisements it may be presumed that they endorse it. It would be somewhat rash to deny it, as Mrs. Graham evidently entertains a ladylike antipathy to references—indeed, hardly a single one occurs in her two volumes, and therefore it is impossible to be quite certain, yet in a careful perusal we have found nothing that is not already in print in the ordinary authorities for the life of St. Teresa. On the contrary, the volumes awaken doubt, not merely whether Mrs. Graham has had access to unsuspected sources, but whether she is particularly well acquainted with the religious condition of Spain in the sixteenth century. It is not the occurrence of trifling slips which are probably merely the result of carelessness, such as the phrase "a jesuit-monk," and her liking for translating *letrados* by "men of letters," a mistake emphasized by a foot-note, but the way in which she separates the history of St. Teresa from the general religious movement in Spain, and appears to ignore the dubious position then occupied by the Jesuits, the antagonisms of regular and secular, and the other cross-currents which were agitating the religious life of the peninsula.

But the book is redeemed by the genuine enthusiasm of the writer for St. Teresa which appears in every line, and which led her to visit the various towns and convents in Spain that figure in the history of her heroine. Her admiration of the "decor Carmeli et Saron" is intense—indeed, it is pushed to an extreme; and few will agree to such an assertion as is involved in the following: "Who could look into the future and see that the nun who then sought their aid [*i.e.*, that of the Jesuits], at this decisive moment of her career, should eventually eclipse the fame of Ignatius Loyola himself?" This is, of course, absurd. However, much may be forgiven to any one who really admires so noble and attractive a figure as St. Teresa. She has never been known in England as she, the last of the great mystics, deserves to be, and yet the most superb eulogium ever passed upon her in any language is contained in the glowing lines of Crashaw:—

O, thou undaunted daughter of desires!  
By all thy dower of lights and fires,  
By all the eagle in thee, all the dove,  
By all thy lives and deaths of love,  
By thy large draughts of intellectual day,  
And by thy thirsts of love more large than they;  
By all thy brim-fill'd bowls of fierce desire,  
By thy last morning's draught of liquid fire,  
By the full kingdom of that final kiss  
That seiz'd thy parting soul, and seal'd thee His  
By all the heav'n's thou hast in Him,  
Fair sister of the seraphim!  
By all of Him we have in thee,  
Leave nothing of myself in me:  
Let me so read thy life that I  
Unto all life of mine may die.



One excellent point in Mrs. Graham's work is that she does not abuse Philip II. We are half inclined to think that a writer on Spanish history of the sixteenth century may be tested by his attitude towards Philip. Mrs. Graham rightly sees that Philip was a man of mediocre abilities placed in a position in which a statesman of the highest capacity would have failed, as, in fact, Charles V. had failed. "These two men," she truly writes of Charles and Philip, "father and son, stood up in the face of Europe to arrest the march of thought: paladins fighting in a hopeless cause—a Quixotic and useless struggle against time and the inevitable"; and she, without trying to whitewash him, brings out some of the good points of Philip's character:—

"If commonplace, narrow-minded, *routinier*, and a bigot, there is no doubt of it that in the main he was a good, conscientious, and sincerely earnest man. Arch-bigot as he was, he shows glimmerings of perceptions and views altogether surprising to those incapable of entering into all the complexities and strange twistings of that cosmos—a human character. He, too, is the most striking anomaly of the age. A magnificent patron of art and music,—of both a more than merely intelligent critic, capable of conceiving and executing a grandiose design like the Escorial,—he genuinely loved and appreciated, with all the enthusiasm his cold, passionless temperament was capable of, the world-renowned canvases he spared neither money nor pains to acquire. He it was who gathered together the nucleus of that gallery now one of the most famous, if not the most famous, of Europe. He allowed Titian a yearly pension of two hundred ducats. To Luquetto or Lucas Cangiassi he gave twelve thousand ducats for painting the cupola of the high altar and the roof of the Escorial. Philip's affection for music was no less keen. Under his auspices the works of Palestrina were mainly printed and published, and the grateful musician dedicated to his royal patron two volumes of his most famous masses. On the death of Don Diego de Mendoza, his ambassador at the Court of Rome and Venice, he bought his library—the most famous then belonging to any private person in Europe—to form that of the Escorial. He even obtained one hundred and thirty volumes prohibited by the Inquisition to place on its shelves, besides taking an active part in Arias Montano's impression of the Polyglot Bible."

She rightly rejects the story that the Princess of Eboli was the mistress of Philip II.

The following is a fair specimen of Mrs. Graham's narrative, of its weaknesses and merits:—

"So she wrote, the tender and heroic nun to whom all life was but one long journey, the world but the comfortless posada of a night; who looked on the things around her as a shimmering uncertain mirage, her steadfast gaze fastened on another country where the wearied and dusty feet shall find the so-desired rest at last; as years afterwards she penned in her quiet cell at Toledo, the simple annals of the Foundation of Salamanca. It was noon on the Eve of All Saints, when the two nuns who had travelled through the greater part of the long cold November night, sleeping at some place on the way, came in sight of the cupolas, towers, and creamy walls of sixteenth-century Salamanca. And yet this magnificent city, a Renaissance jewel set in the great alluvial plains that skirt the Tormes, that they watched glittering before them under the searching rays of a winter sun, as at each step they took it grew larger and larger on their vision, was even then in full decadence, on account of those very

monasteries, one more of which Teresa had come to found. So they trudge, this sixteenth-century nun and her companion—across the twenty-six arches of the Roman bridge, past the fortress that guards its entrance over which float the banners of Spain and the municipality—into the town, exciting but little comment (for in those days nuns on their travels were by no means an unusual sight), until at last they fade into the dark-browed gateway of some posada. From the posada they at once send out in search of Nicolás Gutierrez, a pious merchant whom Teresa had charged from Avila with getting the house ready for their arrival. But so far from the house being ready, the good Nicolás comes to say that, in spite of all he can do, the students refuse to leave it. 'I told him,' says Teresa, 'how important it was that they should let us have it at once, before the news got wind that I was in the town; for I ever dreaded some obstacle arising, as I have said. He went to the person the house belonged to, and worked so hard that it was cleared that same afternoon. We entered it just at night-fall.' In after years, when he had become the grave Bishop of Barbastro, one of those same graceless Salamanca students was wont to relate how he and his companions had been turned out to make room for Teresa's convent.....I can see them, the two elderly women in nun's habits, squired by good Gutierrez cloaked to the eyes, as they flit through the darkening streets of that old and vanished Salamanca, vanished yea! as completely as they have; can see them as the key grates in the lock, and their footsteps and voices echo ominously through the empty house, as if the voices were not their own, but others in response to them; can see them, one of them an invalid, as they light some wretched oil lamp, and hang it on a crook in the wall, and then, tucking up their sleeves and habits, set to work, forgetting the two nights they have spent on the road, to repair, as best they might, the dirt and 'want of curiosity' of the students."

A word of praise is due to Mrs. Graham for the excellence of her renderings of the saint's letters and other writings. We have not compared many passages, but those we have collated with the original show that Mrs. Graham has not only a sound knowledge of Spanish, but evinces considerable dexterity in translating the concise style of St. Teresa. Had she only gone a step further, and adopted from the object of her admiration something of the pithy, straightforward way of expressing herself which marks the saint, we might have been able to praise this biography without reserve.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*A Troublesome Pair.* By Leslie Keith. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

MR. KEITH attempts too much for the compass of one novel, for there are really three stories contained in this book, which, in spite of the fraternal and marital relations of the characters, are not effectually blended into one. The best episode is that of Mary and her poor weak husband, Charlie Challoner. If it were only for the chapter called "Taking Up the Burden," in which these two come to an understanding with one another and all the hopelessness of the man's life, wasted through vanity, is laid bare, it would be impossible to deny the author's power of observation and grasp of human nature. For the rest, however, the story rather wants backbone. All the fuss about Esther and Aggie's unchaperoned condition, on which so much depends,

appears old-maidish and out of date, and is certainly not interesting; while the sudden elevation to wealth of the Blakes and their extraordinary luck in marriages have the hackneyed air associated with the early Victorian novel. Still the story as a whole saunters on in a restful, unruffled calm which is not unpleasant; besides, the book is certainly redeemed from mediocrity by the above-mentioned episode of the Challoners.

*The Game of Life.* By Darley Dale. 3 vols. (Hutchinson & Co.)

'THE GAME OF LIFE' shows a certain amount of understanding of some phases of human feeling, but very little notion of how to convey them with ease or elegance. A lack of sufficient motive for the conduct of some of the actors mars the plot, and the people, who are in some respects well if carelessly drawn, are not in their demeanour and manners all that might be desired. As for the author's unhappy practice of using jerky paragraphs, each one consisting of three words, perhaps, or a series of abrupt questions, it really argues a deplorable lack of literary taste and skill.

*A Sunless Heart.* 2 vols. (Ward, Lock & Bowden.)

THIS is not the place to treat of literary tendencies in general, or much might be said of the material chosen by the anonymous author of a book called 'A Sunless Heart.' Those who have for the last twenty years compared our own fiction with French know the peculiarities and growing influence of the latter. Such readers will see what there is to see, and judge accordingly. For the rest the book is too inartistic in form, too crudely and badly executed, to be really important except as an instance of unwelcome progress on certain lines. It does not, however, need an expert to see that it is grossly second rate in manner, and that though it has disagreeable tricks of expression, these are not its worst faults. Reality is said in the preface to be its reason for existing. Whether based on real or imaginary circumstances, the book is nauseating when not ridiculous, and lurid where it is not altogether against taste and judgment. One or two pages show a glimmering of force and purpose, and they are not the least diseased and morbid in character.

*Gladdie's Sweetheart: a True Story.* By T. C. Elmslie. (Ward & Downey.)

WHETHER 'Gladdie's Sweetheart' be true or merely imaginary matters not a jot, because it conveys no kind of impression, unless of an uncommon crudity of mind and ignorance of life on the part of the author. But it is perfectly innocuous in fact and in intention, which cannot be said of all the weak works offered to long-suffering readers.

*Keith Kavanagh.* By E. B. Hodge. (Digby, Long & Co.)

'KEITH KAVANAGH' is a book that leaves absolutely no impression on the mind. It is altogether without form, and void of understanding or experience. The author does not appear to have studied the first principles of the craft; and the rules of grammar and the laws of common sense and

worldly wisdom are thoroughly misunderstood. Though probably a first novel, it is so unpromising there seems nothing to do but to leave it alone.

*Lourdes.* Par Émile Zola. (Paris, Charpentier.)

M. ZOLA's work on faith-healing and miraculous cures is in our opinion as solidly good as anything he has done. It can hardly be called a novel, the whole action passing in a single excursion of four days by a train carrying pilgrims and sick from Paris to Lourdes and back again. The volume forms a most careful study of the classes of cases which are submitted to such treatment, and of its results, in which the genuine is separated from the fraudulent, and an almost scientific attempt made to estimate the influence of faith in the cure of nervous disease. On such a subject it is impossible to please everybody, and M. Zola is almost as far from those who think the whole system to be one of imposture as he is from believers. All that we are concerned with is that he has a point of view based on examination and steadily maintained, and that it is a point of view which is defensible. The volume, like his last, contains some detached fragments of great literary beauty.

*Rulers of India.*—Sir Thomas Munro. By John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

By way of preface to this volume, Sir William Hunter has supplied a brief but touching tribute to the memory of its lamented author, whose death from cholera in January last cut short the career of "another original worker in India, before accomplishing what seemed to be his life's task." Dr. Bradshaw fell a victim to his zeal for historic research, a few weeks before the publication of this interesting memoir of the great and good ruler whose own life was cut short in 1827 by the same disease.

As a matter of course, the present volume is mainly based upon Gleig's delightful biography, with occasional help from Sir A. Arbuthnot's selections from Munro's minutes. The charm of Gleig's book lay in its copious extracts from the letters which Munro wrote to his family and some of his friends. These letters, so full, clear, buoyant, and frankly genial, mirror forth the writer's very self, his thoughts, feelings, habits, and daily doings, his large heart and fine Celtic sense of beauty, balanced by a shrewd, clear, powerful brain; in a word, his splendid sanity alike of mind and body. Greedy of work, strong-limbed, open-eyed, patient of fatigue and hardship, never so happy as out on foot or in the saddle, Munro possessed a pleasant knack of writing easily, clearly, with artistic grace and forcefulness, about everything which passed around him, or in which he felt an enlightened concern. His letters and his minutes, taken together, go far to make up a complete and accurate picture, not only of the man and the soldier-statesman, but of the times in which he rose to eminence.

From 1780, when Thomas Munro, aged eighteen, landed at Madras, a cadet in the East India Company's service, down to 1827, the year of his death, he bore his

part as soldier, civil officer, governor, in nearly all the leading incidents of the process which brought the greater part of Southern India under the direct rule of Madras. As a boy he showed his mettle by teaching himself Spanish with a view to reading 'Don Quixote' in the original. After his father's bankruptcy Munro was offered a cadetship in the Madras army. Rather than miss the chance of military service, he worked his way out to India before the mast. Such a youth was sure to get on. By the middle of 1780 Haidar's horsemen were pouring over the Carnatic, and before long young Munro "smelt powder" for the first time during his namesake's hasty retreat from Conjeeveram. During the next two years he came in for plenty of hard fighting under Sir Eyre Coote, and in 1783 he served as aide-de-camp during the siege of Cudalore by General Stuart. Of him Munro says that "nothing saved our army from a total defeat but the French being, like ourselves, without a general." Very different was his estimate of Coote, whose splendid victory at Porto Novo against enormous odds the young Sepoy officer described in detail with the intelligent clearness of a master in the art of war and the use of words.

During the next few years of peace Munro spent much of his leisure time in studying Persian and Hindustani, as well as in miscellaneous reading. Plain living and high thinking, combined with plenty of exercise, marked his daily life. He denied himself every luxury, and not a few comforts, in order to supply his parents with the savings from his monthly pay. The renewal of war with Tippoo brought Munro his share of hard service during the campaigns of 1790-92. His forecast of the difficulties involved in our unreadiness to encounter such a foe was fully justified by the event; he scouted the notion of maintaining the fierce Sultan of Mysore as a counterpoise to the Marathas, and in 1792 he strongly condemned the generous folly which left Tippoo still enthroned at Seringapatam, when he might have been crushed altogether.

The crushing process had to be completed seven years later, and meanwhile Munro was diligently working under Capt. Read as a settlement officer in the Baramahal—now known as the Salem District—which Tippoo had ceded to the English at Madras. Here it was that he laid the foundations of his future fame as a wise, just, active, and benevolent ruler of men. His frank, kindly, and fearless intercourse with natives of all classes soon won them to cheerful acquiescence in the rule of their new masters. The crowning struggle with Tippoo in 1799 called him away for a time from his civil duties to help in forwarding our convoys to the front. After holding civil charge of Canara for about fifteen months he assumed the yet more important control of the Ceded Districts, which the Nizam had just made over to his English allies. One of the most interesting chapters in this volume describes the measures taken by Munro for establishing social order in a province overrun by thousands of armed ruffians, and plagued with all the evils of Moghul rule. With the help of a few troops he tamed the turbulent Poligars. In five years,

aided by a few assistants, he surveyed the whole country, field by field, and assessed it for land revenue on the Rayatwari system, modified by the agency of the village headman. In the midst of his daily drudgery he followed with keen interest the course of the second Maratha war, and found time to exchange letters with his new friend, the victor of Assaye and Argaum. Munro's friendly yet fearless criticisms and Wellesley's frank replies are pleasant and profitable reading. Not less instructive are Munro's remarks in a letter to Lord W. Bentinck on the real causes of the mutiny at Vellore in 1806.

In the spring of 1808 Munro came to England. Of what he did during the next six years Dr. Bradshaw gives a sufficient summary. In September, 1814, accompanied by his newly married wife, Munro landed again at Madras, as President of a Judicial Commission which was to carry out some noteworthy reforms in the local administration. As Commissioner in 1817 for the Southern Maratha country, which the Peshwa had just ceded to Lord Hastings, Col. Munro once more set to his old task of replacing anarchy by civilized rule. Here his labours were early interrupted by the third Maratha war. The story of his achievements in the year 1818 reads like a page from some old romance. Cut off by a tract of hostile country from the brigade he had been directed to command, "this extraordinary man"—as Sir J. Malcolm styled him in a letter to Secretary Adam—set out from Dharwar with five companies of Sepoys, a troop of horse, and two light field-pieces to subdue a hill country studded with forts and filled with a hostile soldiery. In a few months, with some help from the peasantry, Malcolm's "master workman" had stormed or captured all the strongholds south of the Kistna, pacified the country, collected the revenues, and crowned his exploits by the brilliant capture of Sholapur. Canning's praise of him in the House of Commons as a soldier and a statesman of the very first order marks the impression which Munro had now made upon the minds of his countrymen at home.

In January, 1819, Munro sailed for home in broken health, intending never to return. But Canning and the Court of Directors willed otherwise. In December of the same year Sir Thomas Munro, K.O.B., embarked for India as Governor of Madras. At Bombay he was welcomed by the new Governor, his friend Mountstuart Elphinstone, who was "more than ever delighted with" a companion of tastes and feelings akin to his own. How ably and zealously Munro discharged his new duties the last three chapters in Dr. Bradshaw's volume suffice to show. Instead of trying to "make Anglo-Saxons of the Hindus" he dwelt repeatedly on the danger of excluding them from places of power and trust. "All that we can give them without endangering our own ascendancy should be given" was the principle he always followed, so far as he lawfully could. He founded schools for the people in every district, and offered posts in the public service to qualified scholars. He made frequent and searching tours through all parts of his presidency. He did his best to cope with the famine of 1824, to which, by



the way, Dr. Bradshaw makes no reference. To Munro's zeal, energy, and foresight during the Burmese war of 1824-26 its successful issue was mainly owing, as Lord Amherst himself declared. Before the close of the war his services were rewarded with a baronetcy, and the Court of Directors proposed to make him their next Governor-General. But he felt "like an overworked horse" who required a little rest. Before the new Governor could arrive to replace him, Munro had died of cholera in July, 1827, during a last tour through the Ceded Districts.

Never, perhaps, was an Anglo-Indian ruler more widely and sincerely mourned by all classes of his subjects. "The father of the people," as Munro Sahib was commonly called, remains to this day a cherished memory in every district of Southern India. "In the Ceded Districts," says Dr. Bradshaw, "boys are still named after him, Munrolappa." The Brahmans of Gooty deify him as Mandava Rishi; wandering minstrels still sing ballads in his praise; and to compare any civilian with Munro Sahib is to pay him the highest compliment. For his own countrymen it is good to consider how many of the reforms which Munro began or pleaded for have since been profitably carried out.

## FOLK-LORE AND FAIRY TALES.

*The History of Reynard the Fox: with some Account of his Family, Friends, and Associates.* Written by F. S. Ellis. Devices by Walter Crane. (Nutt.)—Mr. Nutt must be congratulated upon this edition of the fine old beast-epic, which we venture to predict will become a cherished possession of many a book-lover. Mr. F. S. Ellis describes his excellent poetical text as "a free rendering into verse of the translation made in the days of King Edward the Fourth by William Caxton from the Dutch prose version of the story." It has the addition of "glossarial notes in vulpine verse" (whatever that may mean) and an "index-summary of chief matters," is charmingly illustrated with a clever frontispiece and initial letters by Mr. Walter Crane, and superbly printed by the Chiswick Press. Mr. Ellis's verse gives a very good notion of the quaint simplicity of the original, being archaic in style, yet free from stiffness. He is careful to retain certain obsolete words, which lend a touch of mediæval colour to his couplets, as in the following passage:—

When Belynn, with an air devout,  
Had sung the service all throughout,  
He hung round Reynard's neck the scrip,  
And fastened it upon his hip.  
Then in his hand a sturdy palster  
He put, that he no more a halster,  
Could with excuse or reason be,  
But should start off immediately.  
Then Reynard turned his head aside,  
And from his eye a tear-drop dried,  
As with a broken voice he stammered  
To show that in his heart he yammered,  
"Ah! my good lord and dearest king,  
What sorrow to my heart doth bring  
This parting, now I feel that I  
Must leave you thus all suddenly.  
Ah! now I know what parting means,  
But I'll not cry, for I hate scenes."

The words which we have italicized are thus explained in the "glossarial notes" above referred to:—

Palster, n., A palster carried in his hand  
p. 147, l. 19. Each pilgrim to the holy land.  
'Tis a Dutch word, that's why, I weat,  
'Tis not in Bradley nor in Skeat.  
It was a staff five feet in length  
And of good sturdiness and strength.

Yammer, v., To yammer was to mourn or cry,  
p. 147, l. 26. A good word that we've let go by.

The index-summary seems hardly full enough as it stands, and would have been better, in our opinion, if subdivided into persons, places, and subjects.

*Children's Singing Games.* By Alice B. Gomme. (Nutt.)—We are glad to see this most attractive little collection of singing games with the tunes to which they are sung. The very age of some of them proves what a strong hold they have on boys and girls, young men and maidens, and what a resource they are. It would be difficult indeed to over-estimate the benefit they confer on the younger portion of humanity, and yet we think Mrs. Gomme has over-estimated it in her preface. When she says,

"I for one feel certain that no real criminal emanates from that large class of dirty, but withal healthy-looking, London children who play 'When I was a Young Girl,' and 'Poor Mary sits a-weeping,' as if their very lives depended on the vigour and fervour they put into their movements,"

we do not feel at all sure that there are not many cases in which the children who keep time so gaily to the music of a singing game have to "do time" later on to the accompaniment of their own sighs, and that the Mary who sits a-weeping at one period in play has to do it at another in sad and bitter earnest. The eight games which Mrs. Gomme has given are well chosen and varied. 'When I was a Young Girl' is sung in Essex with an additional verse, and the ways which the child went, in dumb show, are the various ways of juvenile naughtiness. Instead of

Pray, Mary, choose your lover,  
Your lover, your lover,  
Pray, Mary, choose your lover  
On a bright summer's day,

in 'Poor Mary's a-Weeping,' we sometimes find:—

On a carpet she shall kneel  
While the grass grows in the field;  
Stand up on your feet,  
And choose the one you love so sweet.

'Three Dukes a-Riding' reminds us a little of

Y avait dix filles dans un pré,  
Toutes les dix à marier;  
Y avait Dine, y avait Chine,  
Y avait Susette et Martine, &c.

*The Queen who Flew.* By Ford Huffer. (Bliss, Sands & Foster.)—There is a good deal of pretty fancy in this attractive-looking little book, which contains the adventures of the young and beautiful Queen of Narrowlands, who escapes from a life which bores her by learning to fly. These adventures are pleasantly and wittily told, and the moral—for of course there is a moral when a young queen breaks loose from that state of life to which she was called—is effectively, but not obtrusively set before us. We like the end of the book best. The ploughman and his mother and their home are well drawn, and there are many touches which show great love of the country and much appreciation of nature. A very beautiful illustration by Sir Edward Burne-Jones must also be named as an additional attraction.

*Welsh Fairy Tales.* By P. Emerson. (Nutt.)—Anglesey has been made to yield up a little book of folk-tales, but, with the exception of 'Billy Duffy and the Devil,' they are all rather trivial and inconclusive. Good fairies and bad witches seem to form the supernatural population of Anglesey, and good fairies seem only to show kindness so long as absolute secrecy as to their benefactions is maintained. A sixpence is found every day of her life by a fairy's favourite, but not even her mother can be told without the bounty being withdrawn. Mr. Emerson says that he has done little editing, preferring to give the stories as told to him. We think that he has done more than he is aware of. Some of the stories are obviously taken down from the lips of peasants; in others people "go to the spot indicated," or have "ulterior motives," or "inculcate secrecy," or do something else inconsistent with the simplicity of a folk-tale. There is, however, a fine episcopal flavour about the sentence "They translated the sleeping Merman to the forest." Mr. Emerson is careful to give the source of his

stories, but describes two as "vague." One of these, 'Billy Duffy,' is very much the same as 'Gambling Hansel' and its variants as given in the notes to that story; and the other, 'The Story of John o' Groats,' is a not very accurate version of 'The Heir of Linne.'

*Folk-tales of Angola: Fifty Tales.* With Ki-mbundu Text, Literal English Translation, Introduction, and Notes. Collected and edited by Heli Chatelain. (Boston, U.S., American Folk-lore Society.)—This collection of African folk-tales is worthy to rank by the side of Dr. Callaway's and Dr. Bleek's collections. The tales are faithfully and minutely recorded, translated word for word from the original text, which is printed on the opposite page; they are annotated with notes of native details and comparative folk-lore, and are prefaced by important information concerning the language, the physical types, and the sociology of the tribes from whom they are gathered. As these tribes have been subject to the Portuguese for some four hundred years, and incidentally in contact with Italian influences, their popular tales present an admirable object lesson to the various schools of thought which divide the learned on folk-tales. That the European folk-tale can and does assimilate itself to a lower culture than that of Europe admits of no possible doubt; the second story in this collection, 'Fenda Maria and her Elder Brother Nga Nzua,' is unquestionably the story of Cinderella. It was told in the dialect of the Lower Kuanza, and had become so much a part of the native property that the narrator, an extremely low type of man, objected to its being repeated by the collector because "a tone in the voice or an innocent word had offended his susceptibility." But it is our 'Cinderella' all the same, borrowed from the Portuguese or the Italians by this African tribe. Here there is a chance of ascertaining what the borrowing of folk-tales really means—whether being borrowed they become evidence of the anthropology of the people who have assimilated them, as Mr. Hartland affirms they do, or whether they remain above the people in a sphere of their own, to be dealt with as a phase of literary history. We are of opinion that this version of 'Cinderella' tells in favour of Mr. Hartland's view. If the contact with the Portuguese and Italians had been entirely lost to history, there is enough in this story to tell, first, of the purely native elements which have gradually overgrown and taken the place of certain of the original elements in the story, and, secondly, of the elements in the story which have been glossed with native ideas of the foreign race from whom the story came. There is no fairy godmother or helpful animal to assist the hardly treated maiden, but in their place we find the events of commerce and trade transformed into the magical help which is necessary for the success of the heroine. In the forest Fenda Maria finds an old leprous woman, whom she nurses, and the old woman "opens a room" of cloth, another of rum, another of copper, another of wax, and so on. And when Fenda Maria departs, she takes with her as a gift from the old woman "a box of cloth, a box of rum, a box of slaves, a box of mules, a box of soldiers, a box of music, a box of money, a box of dresses," by the aid of which she is able to appear at the church, where the son of the governor falls in love with her. All this is easily translated into prosaic history, and the folk-tale, in this instance, becomes a record of the influence which the commerce of the European people had upon the natives. It was magic to them. There are other tales in a similar position to that of 'Cinderella,' and the point is that their capacity to meet the lower culture and lower mental standard of the people of Angola shows that they themselves must have originated in some such low culture and low mental standard, and that while doing duty in the nursery and having their rough edges worn down by the unconscious art of generations of

narrators they have not become transmuted into the literature of civilization. The purely native stories in this collection bear no trace of such influences as these, and are valuable as indications of the rise of the folk-tale. What man has not understood in the animal or natural world he has, where he has observed at all, accounted for in some way or other by the limited range of his own knowledge. None of these stories is worked up into English narrative, but they all appear as literal translations of the original. They will attract, therefore, no one but the folk-lore student, and they will fill him with a deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Chatelain for having the conspicuous courage to deal with these fragments of African life-history as if they were precious morsels not to be lightly tampered with and dished up for literary uses. The American Folk-lore Society are to be warmly congratulated upon this first volume of their extra publication series, and it promises well for what we may yet expect in the way of folk-lore evidence.

*Bibliografia delle Tradizioni popolari d'Italia.* Compilata da Giuseppe Pitre. (Turin, Clausen.)—Our English Folk-lore Society has usually been to the front in undertaking useful and scientific work for the student. In matters bibliographical it began well, for it published in its early years a very admirable instalment of an English bibliography of folk-lore. But for some unexplained reason this has never been kept up, and Mr. Gomme's fragments remain as they were in 1880. Italy is not so inconsistent. Dr. Pitre, to whom the folk-lore is so much indebted already, has completed in a most admirable manner a bibliography of Italian folk-lore. Dividing his subject into seven heads, Dr. Pitre gives us 1,219 titles under folk-tales, 1,253 under folk-songs, 128 under children's games and rhymes, 120 under riddles and popular cries, 1,138 under proverbs, 2,680 under customs and superstitions, and 142 under various, or 6,680 titles in all. It is obvious that we have here a great boon to all students, and when we note that Dr. Pitre has recorded the communications in *Notes and Queries* on Italian folk-lore, it will be seen that his work is minutely accomplished. Dr. Pitre has adopted the best feature of the incomplete English bibliography in giving the contents as well as title of the volumes, and the papers from magazines and journals; but we do not think the subdivision of the alphabet of authors' names into the six classes of subjects is necessary, or one that should be adopted generally. It is often difficult to decide where some books should be classed, and Dr. Pitre's method of referring to an author under more than one class adds to the labour without adding to the clearness; it necessitates, too, an index of authors' names, and it does not bring out clearly what could be so well accomplished by a good subject-index, namely, the scientific grouping of the several branches of folk-lore. In fact, this is shown by the divisions adopted by Dr. Pitre. Children's games cannot be considered as a main division of folk-lore, but only as an important sub-section of customs. There is, indeed, in Dr. Pitre's divisions a conflict, not in favour of the Italian author, with the divisions adopted by the English Folk-lore Society's 'Handbook of Folk-lore,' and such conflicts do no good, unless they show by results that one scheme is better than another. We, however, congratulate Italy and her distinguished scholar upon this fine piece of useful work, and we predict that other countries will follow the lead and give to the student the necessary bibliographies of a subject the literature of which has grown so enormously of late years.

#### PHILOLOGICAL BOOKS.

*Egyptian Grammar.* By A. Erman. English Translation by J. H. Breasted. (Williams & Norgate.)—We think it will be admitted on all

hands that a new Egyptian grammar by a competent scholar was much needed, and many people will, we are sure, agree with us that the work could not have fallen into better hands than those of Prof. Erman. The Keeper of the Egyptian Section of the Royal Museum at Berlin is well known to scholars by his 'Neu-ägyptische Grammatik,' published in 1880, and by articles printed in the *Ägyptische Zeitschrift* and other scientific journals, but especially for his minute investigations into the grammatical construction of Egyptian texts. The modest little work before us is the English translation of the German work which was published in Petermann and Strack's 'Porta Linguarum Orientalium,' and it has been prepared with special reference to the English market. To treat the grammar of a language, which was spoken for a period of 4,000 years, successfully in a small space, requires no mean skill; but notwithstanding the many difficulties it will be found that, by the use of large and small types, Prof. Erman has done his work very well. The main features of the grammar are printed in large type, so that the reader or student who, for various reasons, has no use for minutiae, may gain an idea of the structure of the language in a very short time. All the examples discussed are given in hieroglyphic types, but we regret that a different system of transliteration was not used in the book, which the translator believes to be especially wanted in England. At the end of the work are printed groups of signs with their phonetic values and powers when used as determinatives, and a series of short extracts from Egyptian texts to serve as a reading book for the student. Prof. Erman says that Egyptian is related to Semitic languages, Hebrew, Arabic, &c., and in consequence he abolishes all vowels from the hieroglyphic alphabet; oddly enough, however, he takes no pains to prove by comparison with Hebrew and Syriac, or Arabic and Ethiopic, the categorical statement which he makes on this point. To do so in his excellent paper 'Das Verhältniss des Ägyptischen zu den semitischen Sprachen,' recently published in *Z.D.M.G.* (Band xlix. pp. 93-129), was well enough; but to give without proof a bald statement of this nature in a book intended for beginners is to make the veriest tyro say, 'How do you know this?' The omission of all comparisons of verbal forms, &c., with Hebrew and Arabic is, in our opinion, the one great blemish in Prof. Erman's 'Egyptian Grammar,' especially as they are so easily observable. The work of the English translator has been competently done, but the author's preface calls for a remark. He says:—

"The peculiar difficulties experienced by the translator, in transferring into English the results of the grammatical investigations of his honoured teacher, Prof. Erman, render a word of explanation necessary. These difficulties were due, firstly, to the unique character of the language investigated; and, secondly, to the fact that the new science of Egyptian Grammar, as it has been created by the German grammatical school in the last fifteen years, does not exist in English. There were, therefore, no *termini technici* of Egyptian grammar ready at hand in English."

To this remarkable statement Mr. Breasted appends a long note, in the beginning of which he says:—

"The above statement may seem strange to one who knows that the grammar of Le Page Renouf was re-edited in 1889. . . . But this venerable scholar, the Nestor of English Egyptologists, has not followed the modern development in Egyptian grammar. His book is, therefore, entirely obsolete. *E.g.*, on p. 1 you will find the Egyptian consonants . . . &c., classified under a list of vowels! and the statement added that the 'vowels were very commonly omitted,' and this about a system of orthography exclusively consonantal."

With the badness or goodness of Mr. Renouf's 'Egyptian Grammar' we are not at all concerned here, but we must in all fairness point out that, because the English and French scholars treat Egyptian grammar differently

from the Germans, it does not follow that they have no *termini technici*; on the contrary, if those masters of Egyptology, Birch, Chabas, and De Rougé, not to mention living men like Maspero and Brugsch, had not formulated some kind of Egyptian grammar, Prof. Erman could never have written the book before us. And in all probability Prof. Erman would be the first to admit that he has not *invented* Egyptian grammar, and that he has only drawn up certain rules about it, some of which will be accepted and some will not. We do not deny Prof. Erman's grammatical acumen, but we believe that a correct knowledge of all the main features of Egyptian grammar has existed for the last twenty years; for otherwise neither Birch nor Chabas could have made the generally accurate translations which they published, and that many years before Prof. Erman wrote a line on Egyptian grammar.

*Grammar of the Dano-Norwegian Language.* By J. Y. Sargent. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—The hackneyed phrase "supplies a long-felt want" really can be applied to Mr. Sargent's excellent little book. The lack of a really good Danish grammar for English students has, we feel sure, been the main cause of our comparative ignorance of a language which is not only singularly simple, but richly remunerative, for it is the key to one of the noblest literatures in the world. Under Mr. Sargent's guidance, the average student ought, within a very few weeks, to be able to read his Holberg and his Oehlenschläger with ease, and after that he may be left to shift for himself. Mr. Sargent has evidently been at great pains to consult the best grammars and lexicons in the compilation of his useful manual, and the errors, typographical or otherwise, are refreshingly few. The printers are clearly responsible, however, for "ogsan" instead of *ogsaa* on p. 75, and for the omission of a word between *hun* and *til* on p. 138. There are also a few trifling errors which should be amended in subsequent editions, *e.g.*, *lige op* (p. 15) should be translated *right up* instead of "far up"; *jentunge* (p. 67) is more correctly *little girl* than "child"; *Hvor skal du hen?* (p. 91) is "Where [not 'When?'] are you going?" *hvem du er* (p. 96) is *what thou art*, not "what thou doest"; and *barselstue* (p. 122) is, of course, a *lying-in room*, not a room simply.

THE various Swahili readers which have been compiled for use in native schools in Zanzibar have just received a fresh accession under the title *Mango wa Historia*, that is *Gateway to History* (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge). The book contains for the most part biographical and ethnological sketches from classical and Jewish history antecedent to the destruction of Jerusalem. Some of these have been taken over from other text-books, such as the 'Mambo na Hadithi' and 'Visa vya Kale'; and we may trust Mr. Madan, the able editor, for having used sound judgment in selecting the pieces that appeared to him suitable as well in sentiment as in style and idiom. But we would draw a broad distinction between text-books intended for native children and text-books for European students of the language. The latter class of "readers" should be exclusively the work of native writers. The late Bishop Steere's 'Swahili Tales' supplies a fair model of its kind, also in its variety (for it is not confined to the Zanzibar dialect); and the late Dr. Büttner's 'Anthologie aus der Suaheli-Litteratur' represents the best style of vernacular composition both in poetry and prose. What is much wanted is a collection of specimens of the chief dialects outside the Ki-Unguja of Zanzibar, viz., of Ki-Mvita and of Ki-Gunya. There are in almost every large community native standard authorities, the depositaries of clan tradition and every kind of folk-lore, from whom a supply could be obtained, and it would only need a practised Bantu philologist like the



Rev. W. E. Taylor to draw attention, in footnotes, to the peculiarities of each dialect in diction and idiom.

It is just half a century ago that Dr. L. Krapf, the father of missionary enterprise in East Africa, fully recognizing the remarkable fact "that one common language lies at the bottom of all the idioms which are spoken from the Equator to the Cape of Good Hope," laid the foundation of the scientific study of the Swahili language. His 'Outline of the Elements of Kiswahili' and 'Vocabulary of Six East African Languages' (including Swahili and Nyika, a dialect spoken by Swahili tribes in the higher country some twenty miles west of Mombasa) were published in 1850. Dr. Krapf's earlier investigations centred mainly on the latter dialect, of which he also, conjointly with his fellow labourer, Dr. J. Rebmann, compiled a separate dictionary. His general 'Dictionary of the Suahili Language,' the printing of which was commenced in his lifetime, did not appear, however, till some time after his death in 1882. In the meanwhile, Bishop Steere, availing himself of the works left in print and in manuscript by his predecessors in this branch of linguistics, had, mainly with a view to practical usefulness, prepared for publication 'A Handbook of the Swahili Language, as spoken at Zanzibar' (1870), a work of which a second and a third edition became necessary within fifteen years. In this book are incorporated, in addition to a full and well-arranged grammar, copious alphabetical lists of substantives, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, &c., intended to serve as an English-Swahili vocabulary, while 183 pages of the second part are filled with a Swahili-English vocabulary, "as a useful companion to Part I." This excellent manual has not only served as a model, both in method and substance, to the French and German grammars of the Swahili language which have since appeared; it has also been the means of gaining for the Ki-vnguja (as the Zanzibar dialect is called) a decided ascendancy among the nine dialectal varieties in which Swahili is spoken. Its vocabularies also form the basis of the *English-Swahili Dictionary*, compiled for the use of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa by Mr. A. C. Madan, and printed at the joint expense of the Clarendon Press and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. This important work embodies the results of eleven years' assiduous study of the language as spoken in Zanzibar, but liberal use has avowedly been made also of Father Sacleux's 'Dictionnaire Français-Swahili.' While the latter, however, is intended to be an aid to European students desirous of expressing themselves in the vernacular, Mr. Madan's "dictionary has been compiled in the first instance as a help to Swahili students of English." With this view he has given in a number of cases, in which close Swahili equivalents could not reasonably be expected (see *s.v.* infallibility, philosophy, predestinarian, horse-power, High Church, monopoly, eclectic, fossil, jury, and others), explanations in pure Swahili rather than ransack the Arabic vocabulary, as would have been justifiable, for corresponding technical terms. For the dialect of Zanzibar has, more freely than any of the others, borrowed words from the Arabic of 'Omān; and Mr. Madan has certainly, in our judgment, done well in trying rather to develop the capabilities of Swahili than resort to the easy expedient of laying Arabic under greater contributions than seemed absolutely indispensable. He has produced a useful and trustworthy volume, which, thanks to the liberality of the two great publishing associations under whose auspices it has appeared, may be procured at a low price. And considering that Swahili is spoken along the broad belt of the East African coast from the borders of the Somali country to Mozambique, and is understood in the lake regions and far to the west, this book will be likely to facilitate intercourse between the natives and English-speaking Europeans.

*Selections from Strabo.* By the Rev. H. F. Tozer, M.A. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—Macaulay's typical Greek scholar, who can read Plato with his feet on the fender, has been wont of late years only to dip into Strabo, and that not often. In truth, the 'Geography' is rather a large work, half as large again as Thucydides, and contains many arid tracts, especially near the beginning; and besides, when modern gazetteers so soon go out of date, one may be excused from studying reverently a gazetteer which has not been revised since about A.D. 20. Yet Strabo is really, when circumstances allow it, an entertaining writer, and is always anxious to treat his subject from a philosophical standpoint, and to write a book, not a mere catalogue. Geography, he declares, with a dignity worthy of the British Association, requires a knowledge of things divine and things human, and has exercised the highest intellects of all ages, from Homer downwards. It is a sort of *prima scientia*, to which all other sciences are contributory. The geography of a particular country includes all that can be known about it: the historic importance, for instance, of a site or a route, the influence of position and climate on the character and pursuits and prosperity of the people, the products of the soil, the religion of the inhabitants, and so forth. But the writing of a geography is a work of art, like carving a great statue (*κολοσσονυγία*), in which unimportant details are to be judiciously omitted, in order that more significant facts may be left prominent. It is obvious that a writer who sets out with these theories, though he may not always do justice to them, is likely to collect an abundance of interesting matter, and in this respect Strabo does not disappoint expectation. Mr. Tozer's selections fill about three hundred octavo pages, and no page is dull. We survey mankind from Portugal to India, and from Belgium to Ethiopia. There are accounts of famous places, such as Actium, Tarentum, and Alexandria; of volcanic regions and river basins; of the customs of the Gauls, the Iberians, and the Albanians; of the Druids and the Brahmins; of ferreting for rabbits in Iberia, of tunny fishing in the Golden Horn, of elephant catching in India; of mining in Spain, and canal-making in Syria; in fact, the book is a *farago of quicquid agunt homines*. Mr. Tozer's notes, too, are often as good as the text, and he has added some excellent maps and plans. He is a little deficient in philological comment only. There is a great number of odd words in Strabo which are not found elsewhere, and which the reader has to look out in the dictionary, to his great annoyance. For instance, a very amusing story begins with the remark that the people of Iasos get their living from the sea; *εὐφεί γὰρ ὕψαν τ' ἔχει παράλυσον*. Who could guess that this means "for it abounds in fish, and has a rather poor soil"? A select glossary would not occupy more than three pages, and would complete the equipment of a most enjoyable book. In conclusion, we should like to suggest to the Clarendon Press the publication of a series of extracts from later Greek writers. We have already had Mr. Strachan Davidson's 'Polybius' and Mr. Tozer's 'Strabo.' Similar selections might well be made from Diodorus, Arrian, Ælian, Athenæus, and other post-classical writers, whom time does not allow us to read at large.

*Upsalastudier tillegnede Sophus Bugge frå hans 60-åra Fødselsdag.* &c. (Upsala, Almqvist & Wiksell.)—The veteran Norwegian scholar Dr. Bugge, perhaps the greatest living authority on runic inscriptions, can scarcely fail to be gratified by this philological posy, so carefully culled and so affectionately presented to him by his Swedish admirers. It is no disparagement to Herr Persson's able essay 'Om Betydelsen och Härledning af det Gr. ἀναπόρος (ἀναπόρος), μαυρός (μαυρός), &c., or to Herr Johansson's equally suggestive essay 'Till läran om Femininbildingen i Sanscrit,' to say that,

under the circumstances, it was befitting that twelve out of these fourteen studies should be devoted primarily to the Scandinavian languages, and certainly the collection is such as should gladden the hearts of philologists in general, and of Northern philologists in particular. Perhaps the most interesting study in the book is 'Alfer och älvor,' in which Herr Wadstein argues at some length that the origin of the word *elf* and its many variants is to be found in the Sanskrit word *rbhu* (brilliant, dazzling), as interpreted by Bergaigne in the following passage from the 'Rigveda' concerning Agni, "Ribhur na tresho rabhasano adyaut," which the French *savant* renders, "Agni, brillant d'une couleur vive, a resplendi comme Ribhu." Herr Wadstein expends considerable ingenuity and learning in attempting to explain the eleven widely divergent meanings of the word *elf* by the light of his "dazzling" theory; but it seems to us that his data are inadequate to the task, while his arguments are rather stimulating than convincing. Does not the Edda itself, that fount of Scandinavian philology, distinguish between *Ljósálfar*, elves of light, and *Dökkálfar*, elves of darkness? and does not the old Danish legend of the origin of the elves represent them as shady rather than shiny? Still, Herr Wadstein is always interesting, and he throws out many valuable hints by the way, e.g., his suggestive remarks as to the derivation of the hitherto unexplained French word *aubain*, and his ingenious association of the French *fou* (bishop in chess) with the Greek ἐλέφας. The end of the whole argument would seem to be that the elves, which used to haunt our woods and still linger in our nursery books, are, after all, nothing but very distant and somewhat down-at-heel relatives of our old and troublesome friends the mythical sun gods. In 'Läskaliska och stilistiska notiser ur Gustaf II. Adolfs Skrifter,' Herr Schagerström, in the process of ransacking the writings of the good king for linguistic lumber, has stumbled upon several quaint gems of speech, and managed to get a little fun out of somewhat unpromising material. Very charming is the following note of the greatest of the Gustavuses to his "heart's most dearest friend Ebba Brahe," of pathetic memory, whilst he is far away campaigning. If Gustavus III. had only known of it when he wrote his famous drama 'Gustaf Adolf och Ebba Brahe,' he would certainly have made it tell: "Inasmuch as I fear me I must for a long time miss the sight of you and forego your conversation, I have resolved to send you this flower, which the Germans call 'Vergiest nicht mein.'" The letter concludes with a fervent wish that the young lady may have "many hundreds of thousands of good nights"! To his own sister the king is, naturally, somewhat less lavish. She has to be content with "many thousands of good nights and days." Gustavus is refreshingly outspoken in the expression of his dislikes. The Jesuits are "the devil's bellows," and the Pope is the "devil's son." The Russians also are almost as much in his bad books as the Romanists. The governor of the province of Narva is directed to see that the German peasants transported thither "do not lose their good German manners or grow accustomed to the ways of the Russian swine in those parts"; and the Cossacks, "those unclean angels of the enemy," have not the best of characters given them. The king's letters are also well sprinkled with racy, not to say homely proverbs. He was always a man of the people. Seven of these fourteen studies are written in a phonetic style of spelling which would have rejoiced the heart of Mr. Alexander Ellis, but certainly gives to the book a somewhat piebald appearance. It may well be pleaded, indeed, that Swedish spelling is even more in need of reformation than our own, and it is true that the eye soon gets accustomed to these phonetic innovations; yet such forms as *jus* for *ljus*, *uppijt* for *uppgift*, and

varav for hvaraf are, at first sight, starding, while such a sentence as "lävar en älva att sjänka bärt tälv vita oxar" is not an immediately recognizable equivalent for the usual "lofvar en elfe att skänka bort tolf hvita oxar."

## FRENCH MEMOIRS.

THE fourth volume of the *Souvenirs du Baron de Barante* (Paris, Calmann Lévy) covers the time from August, 1830, to May, 1832. In November of the earliest of these years Barante was made by the July Monarchy its ambassador to Sardinia, and the greater part of the letters in the present volume are dated from Turin. Indeed, the majority of this majority consists of official letters to Sebastiani, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. There was plenty of matter in the state both of Italy and of Europe to occupy Barante's attention; and, as usual in his more private letters, he takes a great deal of notice of public matters generally. It is, however, almost necessary that day-by-day notices of this sort should lose much of their vitality as time passes, and that the still vital parts should require much sifting to put them in evidence. We are disposed to think that it would have been worth the editor's while to give this; nor would it have been very difficult if, while reading the proofs, he had constructed a sort of running index or calendar besides adding his useful notes and summaries of contemporary political events. Far too few editions of memoirs and letters have been executed on this principle—a principle which doubles the value of the book even for the most careful and well-instructed student, while it increases that value to a simply incalculable extent for the ordinary or hurried reader.

THE *Journal du Canonier Bricard* (Hachette & Co.), edited by M. Larchey, is one of the numerous volumes relating to the wars of the Revolution which have appeared in France of late. Bricard, a Paris upholsterer, was one of the volunteers of 1792. His opinions were strongly republican, and, unlike many others, he adhered to them, and did not succumb to Bonaparte's wiles, although he served in Italy in 1797 and 1798 and in the Egyptian campaign. On his return from Egypt he quitted the army. His journal is curt and matter of fact, yet not unreadable. One of the most interesting episodes is the account of Dumouriez's attempt to rally his troops in support of the monarchy. Bricard was a humane man, and strongly condemns the plundering allowed during Jourdan's advance into Franconia in 1796, and deplores the consequent hostility exhibited by the peasantry during the future marshal's disastrous retreat before the Archduke Charles. A curious light is thrown on the composition and sentiments of the republican armies by a "superbe fête à Mantoue en mémoire du vertueux Virgile," celebrated by General Miollis. Bricard attributes the success of Sir Ralph Abercromby to the disputes among the French commanders and the incompetence of Menou, who flung his troops in fragments against the British instead of using his combined forces to resist the invaders. M. Larchey's introduction is disfigured by unreasoning Anglophobia. He seems to think the Turks were very ill advised in joining England to resist the French invasion of Egypt. But surely the Sultan was only acting in accordance with the dictates of ordinary prudence.

No preliminary information of the kind so comfortable to the critic is given about the curious book entitled *Quelques Années de ma Vie*, by Madame Octave Feuillet, which M. Calmann Lévy has just published. We are not told when it was written or whether there is any intention of continuing it—for the present instalment does not go beyond 1871 at all, and as a connected narrative might be said to stop some years earlier. But taking it simply as it is, it is not a commonplace book, and it is a decidedly interesting one. It is written in a

style which one feels sometimes tempted to call romanesque and sometimes rococo; and the author's amiable and modest resolve not to make herself out anything but a *femmelette* sometimes approaches the limits of affectation. The way in which she remembers, not merely all that she thought and felt at a very early age, but much that her mother thought and felt at an age still earlier, is a little miraculous, and might be unkindly described by a stern and ferocious critic. But it would be very ungracious so to deal with it. There is real interest, and even a good deal of literary ability, in the way in which the quaint provincial society of Saint-Lô and the neighbouring districts of the Cotentin from sixty to forty years ago is described; and not a few of the innumerable "cousinage" of the Sainte-Suzannes, the Lanon de Beaufremonts, the Feuillet, and the Dubois stand out quite sharply and vividly. The best, perhaps, are Mlle. de Sainte-Suzanne or Madame de Quigny, a heroine of the Revolution, and M. Feuillet père—a tyrant and tartar who seems to have come out of a drama, and who kept the already popular and almost famous novelist, his son, in the most patriarchal subjection. Some details of the composition, and more of the scenery and origins, of the novelist's work—Tréceur, for instance, was the name of the seat of the Sainte-Suzannes as well as the title of the unlucky Julia, the model of more than one château in Feuillet's books—are given, but the reminiscences mostly concern the heroine herself, or, in the later part, the celebrities of the Imperial Court, of which M. and Madame Feuillet came gradually to form a part. Indeed, the book includes a very considerable collection of letters from Feuillet to his wife when his invitations or his duty at Compiègne took him away from her. On the whole, we rather like her own work best. How she had the painful habit of dropping asleep at the most inconvenient moments, such as that of her introduction to Villemain and Cousin, which pundits she naturally confused; how, disgusted with a court dress sent her, she posted off to Worth, then a new-comer and less autocratic than afterwards, insisted on seeing him though he had not got up, and abode the whole day with him and his wife that he might try on the confection as he made it; how at Cherbourg, when about to be presented to the Duke of Somerset, then First Lord of the Admiralty, she discovered at the very last moment that, though otherwise gorgeously appalled, she had come with her slippers on; how she saw the fight between the Alabama and the Kearsarge; how Madame de Persigny in one of her eccentric freaks peeped into the window of the Feuillet kitchen and alarmed the cook by open-mouthed admiration of the completeness of her "battery"—these and many other things does Madame Feuillet tell in a distinctly amusing manner. And she even confides to us how, though she was the most faithful and affectionate of wives, one bold unknown dared to say "Je vous aime" at an imperial masquerade, and another threw a mass of roses into her balcony at Nice. What with these touches and what with the letters the book will, we think, "take rank," and not a low rank.

THE memoirs of Vieilleville are familiar reading to students of French history in the sixteenth century, Vieilleville having been a noted man in the reign of Henri II., Governor of Metz in the early days of its union with France, and of interest also to Englishmen as having been sent to London on diplomatic business in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth. The memoirs were supposed to be written by Vincent de Carlox, his secretary, and general attention was first drawn to them by a French Jesuit, Father Griffet, who published them in 1757 from a manuscript said to be preserved in the Château of Durtal, about twenty miles from Angers. Although the Abbé Garnier in 1778 made a vehement attack on their genuineness, they

have been accepted by Sismondi, Henri Martin, Michelet, Fournier, and others; but some local historians, unable to make the statements in them harmonize with the results of their researches, rejected them. Schiller, not without reason, praised them in his 'Horen,' as giving a picture of a French nobleman of the old school. L'Abbé Marchand, of Angers, in *Le Maréchal François de Scépeaux de Vieilleville et ses Mémoires* (Paris, Picard; London, F. Norgate), has discussed the question of their genuineness, and pointed out the number of fabulous incidents they contain, such, for instance, as a capture of Sisteron by Vieilleville, an exploit which seems to have no foundation in fact. Vincent de Carlox was an actual personage of the time, but the Abbé believes that the memoirs were not written by him or any one versed in affairs. He infers from several passages that the author was a priest, although he allows that the writer shows no antipathy to the Huguenots, and does not even like them to be called heretics; and he conjectures that the author was a chaplain at Durtal, who wrote when the exploits of the marshal had become a family tradition and a large amount of legend had gathered round his career. The manuscript which Father Griffet saw has unfortunately disappeared. However, the Dominican Du Paz had read it and given a synopsis of it in 1619 in his 'Histoire généalogique de plusieurs illustres Maisons de Bretagne.' So the memoirs must have been put together within half a century of the marshal's death. After having disproved the credibility of the memoirs, Abbé Marchand proceeds to give from various contemporary authorities a lucid and careful history of Vieilleville's career, which, however, space does not permit us to deal with.

*Captivité et derniers Moments de Louis XVI.* Récits originaux et Documents officiels recueillis et publiés pour la Société d'Histoire contemporaine par le Marquis de Beaucourt. 2 vols. (Paris, Picard.)—The love of sensation is natural to mankind. Hence the last days and moments of personages who have come to a violent end, whether recorded in sacred or profane history, are often familiar enough to those who are totally ignorant of the cause which led up to the fatal result. Therefore we doubt whether the general reader will find his appetite for novelty much gratified by these volumes. But the student will welcome them as a most convenient work of reference, containing all the information that can be collected on the subject of which it treats, whilst book-makers like M. Saint-Amand, and purveyors of pseudo-original documents like Lucien Perey, will find therein a mine of wealth. The first of these volumes claims to comprise "all the accounts furnished, whether by eye-witnesses or by contemporary writers, of Louis XVI.'s captivity in the Temple and of his last moments." Thus, besides such records as those given by the Duchesse d'Angoulême, the valet Cléry, the Abbé Edgeworth, and M. de Malesherbes, we find copious extracts from the leading Parisian newspapers, together with the less-known, and, in one instance, hitherto unpublished, reports written by some of the Temple commissioners. The second volume gives all the official documents relative to the same subject—at least all that are still extant, for a mass of registers belonging to this period and deposited in the Hôtel de Ville was destroyed when that edifice was burnt by the Commune in May, 1871. The annotations, index, and general editing form a model of how such work should be executed.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Pictures in Prose, of Nature, Wild Sport, and Humble Life*, by Aubyn Trevor-Battye (Longmans & Co.), is the title of a pleasantly written collection of essays and articles, some of which



have already seen the light in weekly and monthly magazines. As a rule we are not fond of these reproductions, but this case is exceptional, for the author is an experienced traveller and sportsman, who has something to tell, and knows how to tell it. Excellent is his account of elk-hunting with "Carl of the Hill" in Scandinavia, and infinitely pathetic is the story of the wreck of that hunter's life by the loss of his only child: a little girl who had strayed into a dead-fall trap which the father himself had set. 'The Land of the Great Spirit' contains a crisp account of hunting the moose—the American representative of our elk—in Manitoba; and sportsmen will sympathize with the author in his bad luck on one of those days when everything goes wrong. But whatever may be the object of pursuit, the reader is never sickened with details of slaughter; the wounding or death of the quarry is passed over lightly; while the scenery, the birds and beasts observed on the way, the fish, the plants, and the habits of the native trackers, are the points which are brought out in strongest relief. 'In Norfolk by the Sea' is a capital sketch of the little town of Wells, with its colony of terns on the shingle-strips among the sandhills, an illustration of which forms the subject of the frontispiece; and justice is done to the little-known Danish camp near Stiffkey. There it lies,

"a little way inland—its double bank, its double ditch, and its three causeways—as perfect now as in those first days when the old rider kept sentry there and watched the surrounding country with eyes as keen as the hawk's. Only now the creek up which he brought his ships is narrowed to a trout-stream; only now the chalk is thick with grasses in which the titlark makes its nest."

Still nearer to Holkham is a smaller camp, "where once survived a bit of fresh water used as a decoy pond; and still it keeps the name. But the fruit-trees of the decoy-men's garden have long gone back to a wild condition, and the big pond has shrunk to a little swampy hollow where the nest of the reed-warbler swings in the sedge. And here is a shallow brackish mere that still fills by narrow ditches when the tide runs in, where the wildfowl lie quiet from storm and billow. And the mere is known as 'Jacob's Rest.'"

'Oxford: the Upper River,' is a very pretty bit of word-painting; and here, as well as elsewhere, Mr. Trevor-Battye breaks out into poetry, about which we need not offer an opinion. But it may be remarked that his observations on natural history are correct, in these and in other chapters; and those who read this book will, we think, admit that there has arisen a worthy successor to the Richard Jefferies whom so many journalists affect to worship. And it is a source of satisfaction to know that Mr. Trevor-Battye is—and will be for some time to come—in a place where able editors cannot get at him, to spoil him by making him write himself out, as they have done with other word-painters.

MANY retired Anglo-Indians favour us with their recollections of bygone days and their views of coming events, too often in the inflated language of the circulars and reports which they wrote and their unfortunate fellow workers were compelled to read. Such books are a weariness to the flesh, and add to the prevalent repugnance of the public to open a volume by whose title India is suggested. On the other hand, there are publications so good in matter and so agreeable in manner as to justify their appearance; and amongst them we are glad to include the *Reminiscences of an Indian Police Official*, by T. C. Arthur (Sampson Low & Co.). We cannot, however, share the regret the author has expressed in his preface that Anglo-Indians do not more often jot down their experiences for our benefit, or in the commendation which he is pleased to confer on a ponderous production by General Hervey of which a notice appeared in this journal on July 23rd, 1892. In the volume before us ample sympathy with the natives, due recognition of their virtues, and even some good-natured blindness to their vices, are apparent; but at the same time the necessity

for perpetual vigilance, for the iron hand in the velvet glove, is affirmed. The various stories are humorously told, even when the author was victimized. His experience was chiefly confined to the Bombay Presidency; and he has much to tell concerning the various forms of crime which are most prevalent. Of these he considers "vindictiveness to be the chief cause and anonymous letters the main instrument"; but it may be questioned whether this is established, or whether the love of money is not in India, as it is said to be elsewhere, the root of all evil. Mr. Arthur has much to say concerning frauds whereby pensions were paid to men who impersonated those to whom the payments were due, the proper recipients having in some cases been dead for years; whilst murder, forgery, dacoity, riots, and agrarian crime are all described in a way which cannot fail to be of service to young magistrates and police officers. He affirms that whilst in Ireland agrarian murder or outrage is endemic, "India, on the other hand, has a gradually diminishing record." Boycotting is unknown save in respect to matters concerned with caste. Mr. Arthur gives some hints to the forgers of Treasury notes which, we think, his experience might have warned him to omit; but with the exception of this and some minor matters, his book deserves praise. He does not labour under mischievous delusions; he sees that between Englishman and native an impassable gulf is fixed. "Our ways are not as their ways, our thoughts and habits not as theirs. Thirty-five years have only made me more conscious of how little I really know of the people among whom I have lived so long and liked so well." This interesting volume is well printed on good paper, and the illustrations by Van Ruith and Cantley deserve commendation.

POSSIBLY some two hundred years ago, or more, such a veracious narrative as that now published by Messrs. Longman, *A True Relation of the Travels and Perilous Adventures of Mathew Dudgeon, Gentleman: wherein is truly set down the Manner of his Taking, the Long Time of his Slavery in Algiers, and Means of his Delivery*, written by himself, and now for the first time printed, might have met with some appreciation. It would then have been printed and sold at the Angel in Cornhill, at the Bible in Newgate Street, and at Old Tom's Coffee-House in Birchin Lane; but at the end of the nineteenth century it seems difficult to imagine what class of readers can take an interest in the collection of old-fashioned tales set forth by the anonymous editor of Master Dudgeon's adventures. The outline of the rather lame story of Mathew Dudgeon's capture and escape seems to be founded on the well-known narrative of William Okeley, who with William Adams, John Anthony, John Jephis, and others escaped from Algiers in a boat, some time about June, 1644, after having endured confinement and slavery since 1639. As Mathew Dudgeon is made to state that he had studied under the celebrated Dr. Harvey, it may be supposed that his adventures happened about this period, for no date is given from beginning to end of the book. The modern editor, however, has more probably modelled the phraseology of his title-page from one of the numerous records of slavery in Churchill's 'Collection of Travels,' compiled from the Harleian Library in 1707-47. Here may be found 'A True Relation of the Travels and Captivity of William Davis: wherein is truly set down the Manner of his Taking, Time of Slavery, and the Means of Delivery, after Eight Years and Ten Months' Captivity.' Yet, apart from the title, there is but little verisimilitude in the book before us to any real story of the seventeenth century. It could never be mistaken for one of Defoe's immortal fictions, which its editor seems to have intended to imitate, or perhaps to parody. It abounds in anachronisms and anomalies which could easily have been avoided, and presumes

far too much on the reader's credulity and ignorance, at least in the few pages devoted to Master Dudgeon's own personal experiences; for, in truth, the story of the hero is only intended as a peg on which to hang some ten or eleven short and unrealistic—we had well-nigh written unreadable—romances of the school-girl Byronic type, interspersed with such scraps of verse as the following:—

Oh, give me back my heart again!  
Or, since that it is from me fled,  
I will not have it back; oh, deign  
To give me thy heart in its stead!

This is from a serenade sung to a maid of Florence—not of Athens! In another specimen of Arabic verse occur these lines:—

Her shape like to an Alif, and her smile a medial Mim,  
Her body like a willow wand, slender, tall and slim.

Altogether the Italian, Spanish, Persian, and German stories, as told by Mathew Dudgeon, remind us more nearly of Morier's 'Haji Baba,' 'Zohrab,' and 'The Mirza,' or of Capt. Marryat's 'Pasha of Many Tales,' unhappily minus the wit and humour of those interesting and amusing books of the present century, than of any seventeenth century publication. Mathew Dudgeon's own character and his own opinion of his stories are indicated in his own words:—

"This story amused me: indeed it always gave me pleasure to hear the stories of the slaves who were my fellows in captivity, and this not only for the tale, though all men love to hear stories of adventure, but also they served to remind me how many Turks were daily sent out of the world in their fights, which could not but be pleasing in the sight of God and man. Also it served to show how few men there are in this world equal to me in the virtues of manhood—skill, bravery, and quickness of resource. Most of these tales indeed were nought."

We can fully support this commentary, that most of the tales indeed are nought! When at last this "gentleman" gets back to his wife,

"What a scene there was! How she clung to me and sobbed upon my breast, and then, thrusting me back the better to view me, nevertheless failed to see me for the tears that blinded her eyes. How she held up our boy before me, who seemed frightened, and whom I could have found it in me to whip for a fool."

The "get-up" of this book, with its rough-edged antique paper and quaint cover, is excellent. Had its pages contained but a reprint of an old voyage or a true story, the reader would have had less cause for disappointment.

*Lucid Shorthand*, devised by W. G. Spencer (Williams & Norgate), is brought before the world by Mr. Herbert Spencer, who regards this work of his deceased father as of great value. It was composed about 1833, and is a joined-vowel system, the vowel characters being somewhat similar to those of Duployé. Every consonant character, except those which run horizontally, may be struck either upwards or downwards, two alternative forms being in some cases provided to render this possible. The writing is accordingly linear, that is to say there is no tendency to run above or below the general line. The forms of the characters are geometrical, and the distinction of light and heavy is employed in the same way as in Pitman's phonography. Unlike the many modern shorthand inventors who rush into print as soon as they have put their ideas into shape, Mr. Spencer deferred publication year after year till he died at the age of seventy-six. The presentation here given of his system is clear and compact; but we doubt if the method will compete successfully with other joined-vowel systems which are already in the hands of the public.

THE house of Alphonse Lemerre, of Paris, publishes *A la Frontière de l'Est*, by M. Michel Jacquemin, a writer who believes that the Emperor William I. prayed to the Virgin; that an old woman who set fire to her house when it was filled with sleeping Prussians was a heroine; that the bedroom of Joan of Arc, in which stood her bed and an oven for baking the bread of the

family, measured four feet by three; and that one gun at Belfort "received" more than sixty thousand shells during the bombardment of 1870-1. It is hardly worth adding the slighter error contained in the statement that of the dead of the single day of Gravelotte 65,000 were buried, and that the slaughter of the 18th of August vastly exceeded that of the 16th. M. Jacquemin is a graceful writer, not an historian.

BOTH of the rival issues of the Waverley novels are nearing completion. The two volumes of the Border edition (Nimmo) which reached us the other day contain *Count Robert of Paris* and *The Surgeon's Daughter*. Mr. Lang's prefaces are in excellent taste, and exactly hit the mark. In his notes, however, is he not in error in saying that Scott wrote the fine motto to chapter v. of 'Count Robert' "while in lodgings in Edinburgh"? Lockhart says, if we remember rightly, that Scott penned it while staying in Cadell's house in Athol Crescent. The Dryburgh edition of Messrs. Black contains *The Fair Maid of Perth*. Mr. Hardie's illustrations are clever.

*Low's Handbook to the Charities of London*, edited by Mr. Dumville (Low & Co.), is an admirable work which we have frequently praised. In 1893 the year's bequests have shown a considerable increase, but subscriptions and donations have seriously declined.—Another excellent work of reference is *Bourne's Handy Assurance Manual*, edited by Mr. Schooling.

WE have on our table the catalogues of the following London booksellers: Messrs. Dulau (ornithology), Mr. Edwards, Messrs. Ellis & Elvey (valuable), Mr. Galway (good), Messrs. George & Son (two catalogues), Messrs. Gowans & Son (two catalogues, one of them of Scotch books), Mr. Harvey (valuable), Mr. Higham (three good catalogues), Mr. Rolls Hill, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Jackson (fair), Mr. Jeffery, Messrs. Lamley & Co., Mr. Maggs (two catalogues), Messrs. Maurice & Co. (good), Mr. May (fair), Mr. Menken (fair), Mr. Mitchell (engravings), Messrs. Myers & Co. (two good catalogues), Messrs. Nichols & Co., Messrs. Rimell & Son (heraldry and topography), Messrs. Sotherton & Co. (good), Mr. E. Spencer, Mr. W. Spencer (good), and Messrs. Suckling & Galloway. The following country booksellers have forwarded their catalogues: Mr. Downing, the Midland Education Company, and Mr. Thistlewood of Birmingham; Messrs. Brear & Co. of Bradford; Messrs. Fawn & Son and Messrs. George's Sons (two catalogues, one of them of colonial history) of Bristol; Mr. Wallis of Cambridge; Mr. Murray of Derby; Mr. Baxendine, Mr. Brown (two good catalogues), Mr. Cameron (fair), Mr. Clay, and Mr. Johnston (fair) of Edinburgh; the Midland Education Company of Leamington; Mr. Miles (two catalogues) and Mr. Milligan of Leeds; Mr. Howell (good) of Liverpool; Mr. Thorne of Newcastle; Mr. Murray of Nottingham; Mr. Blackwell (books from the Radcliffe) of Oxford; Messrs. Hiscock & Son (good) and Mr. Ward (engravings) of Richmond, Surrey. We have also received from Mr. van Langenhuyzen, of Amsterdam, two catalogues of his recent purchases; from Mr. Nijhoff, of the Hague, a valuable catalogue of works on military history and science, and also a list of his latest acquisitions; and from Messrs. Baer, of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, a good catalogue of books on political economy.

WE have on our table *Recollections of Old Country Life*, by J. K. Fowler (Longmans),—*Walks in Belgium*, edited by P. Lindley (30, Fleet Street),—*Illustrated Europe*, Nos. 162, 163: *Toggenburg and Wil*, by J. Hardmeyer (Zurich, Füssli),—*A Decade in Borneo*, by Mrs. W. B. Pryer (Hutchinson),—*The Æneid of Virgil*, Books I.-III., translated by A. H. Bryce (Bell),—*The Acharnians of Aristophanes*, translated into English by W. H. Covington (Bell),—*Discours sur l'Histoire de la Révolution*

*d'Angleterre*, by F. P. G. Guizot, edited by H. W. Eve (Cambridge, University Press),—*New High German, a Comparative Study*, by W. W. Valentine, edited by A. H. Keane, 2 vols. (Isbister),—*Foreign Languages Made Easy*, No. 1 (Pitman),—*A Bimetallic Primer*, by H. C. Gibbs (E. Wilson),—*Joint-Metalism*, by A. P. Stokes (Putnam),—*The Design of Buildings*, by W. Woodley (Lockwood),—*Towards Utopia*, by a Free Lance (Sonnenschein),—*Apperception, a Monograph on Psychology and Pedagogy*, by Dr. K. Lange, edited by C. de Garmo (Isbister),—*The Non-Commissioned Officer's Guide to Promotion in the Infantry*, by G. D'Arcy-Evans (Gale & Polden),—*The Story of my Two Wives*, by One of their Husbands (Low),—*Fanny Royston's Repentance*, by F. Moore (S.P.C.K.),—*His Wife by Force*, by Nelle Yeul (Remington),—*Uncle Phil*, by Maud Carew (S.P.C.K.),—*Poems*, by L. Brockman (Cox),—*Silent Hours, Poems*, by B. Stewart (Eton, Drake),—*The Fairest of the Angels*, by Mary Colborne-Veal (Cox),—*The Primitive Church and the See of Peter*, by the Rev. Luke Rivington (Longmans),—and *Ricordi di Spagna e dell' America Spagnuola*, by P. Mantegazza (Milan, Treves). Among New Editions we have *History of the Mackenzies*, by A. Mackenzie (Inverness, Mackenzie),—*Old Celtic Romances*, translated from the Gaelic by P. W. Joyce, LL.D. (Nutt),—*England in Egypt*, by A. Milner (Arnold),—*The American Monte Cristo*, by J. Hawthorne (W. H. Allen),—*The Silver Question and the Gold Question*, by R. Barclay (E. Wilson),—and *The Tourist's Pocket-Book*, by G. F. Chambers (Philip).

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## ENGLISH.

*Theology.*  
Cust's (R. N.) Prevailing Methods of Evangelization, 5/ cl.  
King's (Rt. Rev. E.) Practical Reflections on Every Verse of the Prophet Isaiah, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.  
Paterson's (F. H.) The History of the English Bible, 4/6 cl.

## Law.

Tyner's (C. R.) The Law relating to Losses under a Policy of Marine Insurance, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.

## Fine Art.

Art Note-Book for Northern Italy, by D. R. M., 4/6 net.  
Michel's (E.) Rembrandt, his Life, his Work, and his Time, trans. by Simmonds, ed. by Wedmore, Part 1, 2/6 net.

## History and Biography.

Brown's (R.) The Story of Africa, Vol. 3, roy. 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
Medley's (D. J.) A Student's Manual of English Constitutional History, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.

## Philology.

Classical Studies in Honour of Henry Drieler, 8vo. 18/ net.  
Guiraudon's (T. G. de) Balle Fulbe, Manuel de la Langue Fulaie, cr. 8vo. 6/ net, cl.

## Science.

Kelvin's (Lord) The Molecular Tactics of a Crystal, 3/6 swd.  
Sander's (A.) Researches in the Nervous System of Myxine Glutinosus, 4to. 10/6 swd.  
Smith's (H. J. S.) Collected Mathematical Papers of ed., with Memoir, by J. W. L. Glaisher, 2 vols. 4to. 63/ bds.  
Weismann's (A.) The Effect of External Influences upon Development, 8vo. 2/ swd.  
Woolcombe's (W. G.) Practical Work in General Physics, 3/6  
Wright's (M. O.) The Friendship of Nature, a New England Chronicle of Birds and Flowers, 32mo. 3/ cl.

## General Literature.

Caine's (H.) The Manxman, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Danson's (J. T.) Our Next War in its Commercial Aspects, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
Grey's (Mrs. W.) Last Words to Girls, cheaper edition, 2/6 cl.  
Grouse (The): Natural History, by Macpherson; Shooting, by Stuart-Wortley; Cookery, by Saintsbury, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl. (Far and Feather Series.)  
Hill's (H.) The Rajah's Second Wife, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Jones's (C. R.) The Hypnotic Experiment of Dr. Reeves, and other Stories, 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
Lyal's (E.) Autobiography of a Slander, illust. ed., 2/6 net.  
Martin's (Mrs. H.) Suit and Service, a Novel, 2 vols. 21/ cl.  
Meyer's (F. B.) The Bells of Is, or Voices of Human Need and Sorrow, illustrated, 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Millais's (J. G.) Game Birds and Shooting Sketches, Second Edition, 8vo. 18/ net.  
Norman, or Inherited Fate, by Colin Clout, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Ridgeway's (A.) The Westovers, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Saunders's (M.) Beautiful Joe, Autobiography of a Dog, 3/ cl.  
Stay-at-Home Husbands and How to Manage Them, by One of Themselves, ed. by Mostyn, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Storehouse of General Information, Vol. 7, Mor—Ru, 5/ cl.

## FOREIGN.

## Theology.

Dankrede des Gregorios Thaumaturgos an Origenes, hrsg v. P. Koetschau, 1m. 60.  
Jülicher (A.): Einleitung in das Neue Testament, 6m.  
Krenkel (M.): Josephus u. Lucas, 10m.

## Philosophy.

Dühring (E.): Gesammtkurs der Philosophie, Part 1, 9m.  
Garbe (K.): Die Sámkhya-Philosophie, 12m.

## History and Biography.

Schwenkow (L.): Die lateinisch geschriebenen Quellen zur Geschichte der Eroberung Spaniens durch die Araber, 2m.

## Science.

Ostwald (W.): Die wissenschaftlichen Grundlagen der analytischen Chemie, 4m.

## THE DYMOKES OF SCRIVELSBY.

DR. EAGAR's letter scarcely requires an answer, but I may as well place it on record that the jurors of 6 Ed. III. returned Scrivelsby as held "per magnam seriantiam." His self-stultifying "knight serjeanty" would have been incomprehensible to them, even if it were capable of being turned into Latin. J. H. ROUND.

DR. EAGAR's statement to the effect that the terms "knight serjeanty" and "grand serjeanty" are synonymous, or, what is the same thing, "both in use," is, I think, beyond argument. In the first place, the word is usually *serjeanty*, not "serjeanty"; and again, tenures of this kind, whether grand or petit, had nothing of knight service about them. Petit serjeanty (which still exists) is a tenure of a very light kind: merely to give the lord on demand or at stated intervals an arrow, a stirrup, or some other trivial article, usually of a similar kind. Grand serjeanty was to do something in one's own proper person, as, for example, to hold the king's stirrup or to carry his arrows or bow. The omission to perform these services was a cause of forfeiture. Knight service was a military tenure, the person subject to it being bound to put so many men in the field and also to go himself or pay *scutage*. It was much more onerous than serjeanty could ever be, and also a tenure of a totally different kind. The expression "knight serjeanty" has absolutely no meaning whatever, and must have been used in error. It is, in fact, "a derangement of epithets" of a serious kind. J. H. SLATER.

## MRS. BROWNING'S PARENTAGE.

July, 1894.

As Mr. John Robinson wrote last month that he had read my "very interesting and capable memoir" of Mrs. Browning, he must not plead ignorance of the fact that the "discovery" he now claims the authorship of was made public by me six years ago.

When Mr. John Robinson can refer to any misstatement I have made respecting Mrs. Browning's parentage it will be time enough for me to explain; but as long as he evades the point at issue by reference to extraneous matters I decline to be drawn into controversy with him. JOHN H. INGRAM.

15, The Grove, Wandsworth.

MR. JOHN ROBINSON is inaccurate in stating that "nobody really knew anything about" the date and place of Mrs. Browning's birth until he published his discovery two or three months ago. The volume of Mr. A. H. Miles's anthology, 'The Poets and the Poetry of the Century,' containing a selection from the poems of Mrs. Browning, appeared in 1892, and the selection was introduced by an essay (written by myself) which had been in type many months before the publication of the volume. If Mr. Robinson will turn to that essay he will find these sentences: "Curiously enough, both the time and the place of the birth of Mrs. Browning have been made subjects of an unnecessarily heated controversy. That controversy need not be revived here. Mrs. Browning herself, in a letter to R. H. Horne, says distinctly that she was born in the county of Durham, and better authority we could not well have. Further investigation, however, confirms this statement, and it may now be accepted as established that Mrs. Browning was born at Coxoe Hall, Durham, on the 6th of March in the year 1806."

Therefore, *pace* Mr. Robinson, somebody did know the facts, and made his knowledge public, earlier than "a few months ago"; but my



object in writing now is to state, what I perhaps ought to have stated in my essay, that the "further investigation" referred to had been made by Mr. Ingram, for it was on his authority, backed by the evidence recently rediscovered by Mr. Robinson, that I wrote the sentence quoted.

That Mr. Ingram made a misstatement in his 'Elizabeth Barrett Browning' ("Eminent Women Series") is beside the mark. At that time he shared the universal ignorance; but if it be an honour to have been the first to discover and state the actual facts, such honour certainly belongs to him. The date of my essay indubitably establishes his claim to having been earliest in the field.

But the whole thing is surely a storm in a teacup. We owe thanks to Mr. Robinson, to Mr. Ingram, and to all literary investigators; but mere priority of discovery is one of those lucky accidents upon which no sensible man will take credit to himself or disparage another.

JAMES ASHCROFT NOBLE.

#### A PSEUDO-GOTHIC INSCRIPTION.

Strathpeffer, July 20, 1894.

IN 'The Gnostics and their Remains,' under the heading *Medieval Talismans* (pp. 129-135), the late Mr. King deals with several inscriptions similar in some of their details to those discussed by Dr. Tille in the number of the *Athenæum* for July 14th: "Thebal Guth Guthani" and "Theos ydros adros."

Mr. King considers that the legends on talismans of this class were largely derived from Gnostic formulæ, and in many cases represented in Latin or barbarous Greek the sound of Hebrew words, and possibly in some cases of Arabic words from the Koran, "written according to the corrupt pronunciation of the maker." As an example of the first of these practices, he cites the formula "Guttu Guttu Thebal Ebal Adros Madros," which "apparently represents in Latin the sound of the Hebrew words meaning 'Time, time, the world, vanity, I will seek after, the sought,' which may be supposed to convey the precept—Time is transitory, the world is vanity, I will seek after that which is worthy the search." In another formula, of great length, appears the word "Gutgutta," referring to which is the foot-note observation: "In these long talismanic legends the letters GVG V seem to occur as a matter of necessity." Also in a foot-note, Mr. King remarks: "The inexplicable Adros Udros, the most popular in the list, seems derived from the address to Cnuphis [the Gnostic Agathodæmon, represented as a serpent with a radiated leonine or human head] ἀγρος πεινῇ νόσος διψῇ πύρ πυγῇ: Thou art bread to the hungry, water to the thirsty, fire to the cold."

SOUTHESE.

P.S.—Since the publication of my letter entitled 'A Gnostic Gem,' in the *Athenæum* of June 23rd, the Rev. R. Cave has favoured me with the impression of an intaglio on amethyst in his collection, bearing a device almost identical with that on my own crystal amulet, noticed in the letter referred to, viz., a winged, frog-like creature seated on the back of a strangely headed and tailed crocodilean monster, hard to describe, but presumably a dragon, and bearing the same legend. I make reference to this intaglio not merely because it furnishes another example of a rare Gnostic type, but because the greater fineness of its workmanship has enabled me to discover that the winged batrachian object is in fact a frog-headed man, squatting in the reptile's attitude, which is now likewise apparent to me on my own amulet. If I rightly remember, the Egyptian frog-headed deity presided over the physical creation of all living creatures: an office connected in idea with the resurrection or new creation of bodies, of which the frog—on account of its many changes in form—had been chosen as the type.

#### MR. WALTER PATER.

By the untimely death of Mr. Pater on Monday last the higher ranks of contemporary literature, which are none too well filled, have suffered a grievous loss. A scholar in the best sense of the word, a man of letters with a fine appreciation of whatever is striking or beautiful in the past, he formed an ideal of life and art for himself, and pursued it with conscientious devotion. He took the greatest trouble over his own instruction; he did all his work with scrupulous care and pains, and produced nothing that he had not quietly elaborated to the utmost of his ability; he made no noise about his work, nor invited attention by the use of methods alien from literature itself; and so it was that, while in comparison with other writers who had not half his talents or his perseverance he published comparatively little, he was much more industrious than he seemed to be even to his most familiar friends.

Mr. Pater was born in London on August 4th, 1839. He was taught the rudiments of learning at King's School, Canterbury, where he gave early evidence of a bent for literary and artistic criticism by writing, at the age of seventeen, an essay on Winckelmann, which was of sufficient merit to find a place in the *Westminster Review* in January, 1857. He matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, in June, 1858, and took his degree there in Michaelmas term, 1862, with a Second Class in Literæ Humaniores. Some three years later he obtained a fellowship at Brasenose, and shortly afterwards engaged in the ordinary work of a tutor and lecturer in the college.

Although this occupation can hardly have been congenial to a man of his fastidious mind and temperament, he discharged his duties efficiently. But he had strong literary ambitions. It was said of him at the time that in a company of friends of his own age and tastes, who were confessing to poetical aspirations, he avowed his preference for a humbler mode of expression; "as for me," he said, "I shall be a prosateur." He used afterwards to declare that prose was not only the distinctive, but also the true and suitable art of the time; and he remained faithful to his convictions throughout. He began by making various attempts as an essayist, chiefly on subjects connected with the Italian Renaissance. He contributed his papers now and then to the magazines, and his first important work, 'The Renaissance: a Series of Studies in Art and Literature,' which appeared in 1873, was made up of detached pieces. It struck a fresh note in criticism. By the learning and industry which everywhere marked his treatment, by the elaboration of his style, and the bold sensationalism of his philosophy of art, and indirectly of life, the author quickly won a hearing, although his audience was at first small and select. In a passing allusion in one of his lectures, Mr. Ruskin, it is said, was the first to draw attention to the new writer. Beyond the charm of their exposition, the essays were historically important, in that they placed the beginnings of the Renaissance somewhat earlier than the general public was accustomed to consider it commenced. A sincere passion for the beauty and excellence of the best art, conceived for its own sake alone, stamped Mr. Pater's essays with a kind of intellectual sensuousness which was readily misinterpreted. An unfortunate phrase gave the impression that, in his view, success in life was the due experience of its most exquisite emotions. He was elevated by a band of youthful admirers into the position of a leader of what was known as "aestheticism"; but it would be unfair to hold him responsible for the exuberant folly of some of his disciples. There were, it is true, certain extravagances of tone and statement in his essays on the Renaissance which raised difficulties that at the time were not easily overcome; and undoubtedly some

of his utterances were of a kind to provoke misunderstanding and even ridicule in those who took them too literally. Four years later, in a well-known satire on some of the principal writers of the day, he was treated to a merciless and perhaps somewhat outrageous caricature. This gave him greater prominence than he had hitherto obtained; but in point of general reputation it did him no small harm.

For a time he published nothing considerable, although he wrote, generally under his name, in the reviews, and sometimes anonymously in the newspapers. But it was understood amongst his friends that he was at work on a philosophical romance, which was to illustrate the contact of Christianity with pagan philosophy in the Rome of Marcus Aurelius. Those who were admitted to his acquaintance while he was preparing for this work knew of the care and trouble which he took to inform himself of everything that bore upon the subject; of the curious way in which the romance was written, and the pains that were spent in perfecting every sentence of it. While he was thus engaged he was, indeed, something of a recluse; but he always found time to give to any undergraduate, apart from his own pupils, who took an interest in him or his productions; and many Oxford men of the last fifteen years—among them some of our younger writers—found a pleasant and profitable stimulus in talks with him in the delicate atmosphere of his rooms in Brasenose, or on a walk round Christ Church meadows. Some of his more intimate friends were invited to his house in Bradmore Road, where he led a quiet and happy life with his sisters; and his conversation, under the expansion of social intercourse, was always entertaining and instructive. His influence was chiefly exercised in promoting a knowledge of good literature, in deepening a love of fine art, and in restraining vulgarity in all things; and many there were who gained by his discourse, feeling that on some matters he spoke with authority and not as the other dons. That his influence on men of weak or flabby intellect was unhealthy, is not to be denied. He was kindly and tolerant to everybody; and one of the ill effects of his tolerance was to encourage those who sought his society from an affectation of preciosity under the mistaken notion that he approved of their aims.

His reputation was much extended and strengthened by the appearance, in 1885, of 'Marius the Epicurean: his Sensations and Ideas.' The form of a philosophical romance gave a freedom to Mr. Pater's fine powers of style which showed them to their best advantage; nor, in point of mere literary quality, did he produce anything in his later writings to equal the general effect of that book, where, with a wide knowledge of the varied life of the Roman capital in the age of the Antonines, he combined a most delicate perception no less of the force and meaning of the old Greek philosophies than of the change of tone and spirit which accompanied the spread of Christianity. There, as elsewhere in his writings, he displayed a profound familiarity with the leading features of all the great movements of thought in the history of the mediæval and the modern world, and it was largely and effectively used to increase the interest of the narrative, which in the austere charm of its language is not likely to be surpassed. The success of the work led him to undertake a series of historical sketches, which appeared in 1887 as 'Imaginary Portraits,' and to begin a new romance presenting the influence of Montaigne. Four or five chapters of this were published in *Macmillan's Magazine* under the title of 'Gaston de la Tour'; but Mr. Pater grew dissatisfied with the work as it proceeded, and it was abruptly discontinued. Whether anything was done for its further elaboration is yet to be seen; but it would be matter for regret if a work which promised to be a worthy successor of 'Marius' had

been definitely abandoned or left a fragment. A new series of literary essays appeared in 1889; to this was given the significant and felicitous name of 'Appreciations'; and in imitation of it literary essays have often come to be spoken of by that designation. It is, perhaps, the least attractive of his works, whether in content or in style; and it is there that the writer's elaborate diction, his indefatigable straining after perfect expression, his intense desire to render his meaning to the full, most often defeats its object. In the 'Essay on Style,' prefixed to the 'Appreciations,' there is much that is permanently true, but much also of which it must be said that its merit as an example is not conspicuous. There is one passage, however, towards the conclusion of the essay, which may here be quoted as showing that in his later writings Mr. Pater had moved away from some of the conception of art which dominated his earlier work. "The distinction," he observes, "between great art and good art depends immediately, as regards literature at all events, not on its form, but on its matter." And he proceeds: "Given the conditions I have tried to explain as constituting good art,—then if it be further devoted to the increase of men's happiness, to the redemption of the oppressed, to the enlargement of our sympathies with each other, or to such presentment of new or old truth about ourselves and our relation to the world as may ennoble and fortify us in our sojourn here, or immediately, as with Dante, to the glory of God, it will also be great art." The difference between the philosophy of art contained in that sentence and the definition of success in the last of the essays on the Renaissance is sufficiently obvious, and it shows how much Mr. Pater had accomplished in the development of his views on life. Many of his best qualities are displayed to great advantage in a series of lectures on 'Plato and Platonism,' published in the spring of last year, of which it is enough to say that in beauty of style and charm of exposition it is a book well worthy of its subject.

Mr. Pater's style has been alternately commended and condemned as a kind of modern euphuism; and about styles as about tastes there is, perhaps, no disputing. Certainly so subtle, so allusive and interjectional a style as he often adopted was apt to cloy; and an over-frequent use of parenthesis, if it served the cause of exactitude, did not always conduce to lucidity. But, when all has been said, his style was a constant protest against loose writing and still looser thinking, and the defect which comes of over-scrupulous elaboration is not always unwelcome. Mr. Pater possessed in a high degree the capacity for seizing the salient features of religious or philosophic thought and making them picturesque, not so much by any orderly attempt at delineation on a complete scale as by the use of delicate touches of colour, conveyed by epithets that were chosen with the utmost care.

Soon after the publication of 'Marius' he came to London and settled with his sisters in a house in Kensington, where till last summer he spent a considerable portion of his time. He enjoyed the literary society of London and the wider reputation which he won in the last ten years of his life, but he never sought mere popularity. He published, it might be said, only what he was compelled to publish; and there was much in his temper and his personal habits which rendered self-effacement easy. It was rumoured in 1889 that he might, if he had wished, have succeeded to the headship of his college; and he modestly declared that no one would have made a worse head than himself. Latterly he had many friends both in Oxford and in London, and no one who knew him well failed to like him or to admire his generous nature.

T. B. S.

#### A COMPLAINT: POSSIBLY BY CHAUCER.

In my last communication I gave an example of a true "Complaint," not unworthy of Chaucer, from MS. Harl. 7578, fol. 15, where it immediately follows Chaucer's 'Complaint to Pity.' The next poem in the MS. is a "Balade" of no value, twenty-one lines in length. After this we come upon another Complaint, in seven stanzas of seven lines each. This also well deserves to be printed. It is perfectly obvious, from the recurrence of certain turns of phrase, that whoever wrote one of these Complaints also wrote the other. The second Complaint begins on fol. 15, back, and, like the former one, is wrongly entitled 'Balade.' I propose the title 'To my Lode-sterre'; see l. 12. Troilus twice calls Criseyde "my righte lode-sterre," book v. 232, 1392.

#### COMPLAINT TO MY LODE-STERRE.

Of gretter cause may no wight him compleyne  
Than y; for loue hath me sette in swiche caas,  
That lasse loye and more encrese of payne  
Ne hath no man; wherefore I crye "allas!"  
A thousand tyme, whanne I haue tyme and space;  
For shee that is my werry (1) sorowes grounde  
Wolte with her grace no wise my sorowes sounde.  
And that shulde be my sorowes hertes leche  
Ye me agains, and maketh me swide (2) werre,  
That, shortly, alle manere thought and speche,  
Whethre it be that I be nigh or ferre,  
I mys the grace of you, my lode-sterre,  
Which causeth me on you thus for to crye;  
And alle is it for lakke of remedye.  
My souverain loye thus is my mortal fo;e  
She that shulde causen alle my lustynesse  
In wise of no wise, as othere folkes saye "ho!"  
But lete me thus darraine, in heuynesse,  
With wooful thoughtes and my grette distresse;  
The which also might right wele, (at) euery tyde, 20  
If that her liste, oute of my herte guyde.  
But it is so, that hir liste in no wise  
Haue pitee on my woful besynesse,  
And I ne kanne do no manere seruise  
That may be torne oute of my heuynesse;  
So wolde god that shee now wolde imprese  
Right in herte herte my trouh (1) and eke good wille;  
And lette me not, for lake of mercy, spille!  
Now wele I wote why that I thus smerte so sore;  
For, couth I wele as othere folkes saye (1),  
Thanne nedes me to lyue in payne no more, 30  
But, whanne I were from you, vnteye my reyne,  
And, for the tyme, drawe in to anothere cheyne.  
But wolde god that alle swiche were I-knowe,  
And duly punished both of high and lowe.  
Swiche lyf dede I, bothe in thoughte and worde;  
For yette me were wel leuer for to sterue  
Thanne in my herte for to make an hoorde  
Of any falsode; for, til deth the kerue  
My herte and body, shal y neuere swere 40  
From you, that best may be your fyna cure,  
But, atte youre liste, alle myn aventure;  
And prey to you, noble sainte valentine,  
My ladies herte that ye wolde embrace,  
And make hir pitee to me more encline,  
That I may stonden in here noble grace  
In hasty tyme, whiles I haue lyues space;  
For ytte wiste I neuere none, of my lyfe,  
So lifel hony in so fayre hile. 49

The above is rather a poor copy of a fairly good poem, evidently of the same date as the former Complaint printed from the same MS. I suggest a few corrections. 2. *hath set me*. 6. *she; verray* (for "werry"). 7. *Wol; sounde* means "heal." 8. that means "that which." 9. "swide" is an astonishing error for *swich*. 10. No sense; perhaps for "alle" read in *al*. 14. *remedye*. 15. *souerein loye is thus*. 16. *al*. 17. *List; saye*. 18. *let; darraine* with means "fight against." 20. *she*. 21. *out*. 22. *list*. 24. *can; maner serveye*. 25. For "be torne" read *me torne*; i.e., turn me. Read out. 26. *she now*. 27. *her; trouthe and eek*. 28. *let* (or *leet*; imperative); *lakke*. 29. Too long; read *Now wel I wote why thus I smerte sore*. 30. *couth; fayne* (i.e., feign). 31. *Than nedeth*. 32. *were* means "might be," "happened to be"; from, i.e., away from. 33. For "in-to" (which spoils the line) read in (meaning "into"). 35. Omit both. 37. *yet*. 38. *horde*, i.e., quantity. 39. Read *til deth to-kerue* (see 'Manciple's Tale,' H. 340). 41. For "yourre" read *my*. 42. *at your*. 47. *whyl*. 48. *yit; lyue*.

Of course there is one unusual rhyme; for space in l. 5 is cut down to the monosyllabic *spas*. It so happens that this is not unprecedented in Chaucer, as we have *embras* for "embrace" in the 'Proverbs'; *plas* for "place" in 'Sir Thopas,' 1971; and *gras* for "grace," again in 'Sir Thopas,' 2021. Hence this one

unusual rhyme is not absolutely decisive against Chaucer's authorship; and the smoothness of many lines is highly remarkable.

In any case, good specimens of unprinted Complaints are always worth perusal. We thus see the exact style of them the more clearly.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

#### Literary Gossip.

LORD DUFFERIN's new book has been so successful that a second edition is in preparation, in which the slips we indicated in the first will be corrected.

THE Life of Mr. John MacGregor, of the Rob Roy canoe, will be published in September by Messrs. Hodder Brothers. The work contains a record of the curious career of MacGregor, from the time when, a mere babe, he was rescued from the burning ship the Kent, East Indianman. It is said to be full of stories of strange adventures and experiences afloat and ashore, interspersed with amusing anecdotes; it deals with the principal philanthropic movements of the day, more especially ragged schools, shoe-black brigades, street arabs, common lodging houses, prison reformatories, and schemes of education; it records experiences in open-air preaching, and of life in the slums of London, labours in starting new movements in aid of the poor and helpless, incidents of travel in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with notes of the characteristics of the peoples; how he made 10,000*l.* by lecturing; the men and women he met. One chapter is devoted to London and the London School Board, in which some of the opinions of the notable men of the first School Board are recorded, and something is said about the burning question of religious teaching in Board schools. The work includes letters of considerable interest from leading men in politics, art, science, and literature. The author, Mr. Edwin Hodder, has had the advantage of being entrusted by Mrs. MacGregor with all the diaries, MSS., and correspondence of her late husband. The volume will be illustrated with portraits and facsimiles of Mr. MacGregor's drawings.

MR. JOSEPH HOCKING, author of 'The Story of Andrew Fairfax,' 'Ishmael Pengelly,' &c., has just finished a novel on which he has been for a very long time engaged. The story, which is said to be the most ambitious which Mr. Hocking has yet attempted, has the strange title 'All Men are Liars,' and deals with the questions of cynicism and pessimism and their influence upon life. Messrs. Ward, Lock & Bowden have acquired the serial rights of the tale, and have also arranged for its publication in book form.

THE inquiries which are being made by direction of the Secondary Education Commission are intended in the main to throw light upon the educational resources of various typical areas of the country, and upon their readiness to fall into a national system of graded and correlated education. The first steps of such an inquiry, it will be remembered, were taken in the very useful 'Studies in Secondary Education,' edited by Messrs. Acland and Smith, and published, with an introduction by Mr. Bryce, in 1892. In that volume Wales, Somerset, the metropolis, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Reading were pretty fully dealt with, and the in-



formation there collected is now being supplemented by the sub-commissioners.

The various reports are expected to be drawn up during the autumn, and the Commissioners will proceed, after the recess, to consider and arrange the general results, which, it is hoped, may be printed before Christmas. There is, however, no likelihood that Mr. Bryce's Commission will get to work on its own report and recommendations before the spring of 1895. It would clearly be rash to anticipate a probable date for legislation; but, from the day when the Commission was decided on, it became eminently desirable that the inquiry should be both systematic and deliberate.

The distressing death of the Rev. F. H. Browne, formerly head master of Ipswich Grammar School, cannot fail to recall the circumstances which led up to his resignation six months ago, and which were made the subject of a petition from the parents of his pupils to the Charity Commissioners.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN's life of his father, the late John Russell Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, which will form the forthcoming volume of the "Rulers of India," is said to throw a new light on the events and circumstances that led up to the first Afghan war. Sir Auckland Colvin has had access to the private correspondence of Lord Auckland during the whole period covered by the war—materials which are now for the first time made known to the public.

SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY is bringing out a new edition of 'Young Ireland,' with illustrations; he is also editing a series of essays by his daughter, of which report speaks highly. Sir Gavan's 'Autobiography in Two Hemispheres' will, we understand, be published in November.

'HISTORICAL NOTICES OF THE PARISH OF SOUTHAM,' in Warwickshire, by Mr. W. L. Smith, announced by Mr. Elliot Stock, will contain an historical introduction, accounts of the celebrated people who have been connected with the district, the parish registers from 1539, and the church accounts from 1580.

We regret to announce the death, at the early age of thirty-four, of Mr. Cecil Roberts, younger brother of Mr. Morley Roberts, and author of 'Adrift in America.' Mr. Cecil Roberts's life was one of hard work and adventure such as falls to the lot of few men, for, besides many years at sea both before the mast and as an officer, he was gold and tin mining in Queensland, pearl fishing in the Louisiades, seal fishing in Behring's Sea, and exploring with Dr. Schrader's expedition up the Augusta River, New Guinea. He wrote several short stories in collaboration with his brother, and had in contemplation another book of travel and adventure. We understand Mr. Morley Roberts proposes to write a short biography of his brother.

MR. STANDISH O'GRADY's heroic Irish romance 'The Coming of Cuculain,' which was announced for last May, will be published early in October by Messrs. Methuen & Co. The delay has arisen through the resolution of the publishers to illustrate the work in a sumptuous manner. Interim serial rights have been secured by certain newspapers.

At the end of August the Henry Bradshaw Society will distribute to its members an edition of Clement Maydeston's Tracts, with the remains of Caxton's 'Ordinale,' which has been prepared by Mr. Christopher Wordsworth. The printing of 'The Winchester Tropes,' which has been edited by Mr. Howard Frere from MSS. of the tenth and eleventh centuries, is finished, and the book now only awaits the completion of the facsimiles of the music to be ready for distribution. It will illustrate the history of tropes in England and France. Mr. Warren has found it impossible to complete the second volume of his 'Bangor Antiphoner' before the end of the year, but his volume (part of which was in type in 1893) will be ready early in 1895. The second volume for 1895 will be the 'Martyrology of Gorman,' edited by Mr. Whitley Stokes, one of the vice-presidents of the Society.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"In 'A List of Papists and Recusants in the Shires of England, 1587,' there appears, in Cornwall, one 'Mr. Tennyson' (Lansdowne MSS. British Museum). In the parish register of Newton, Oxfordshire, on the same page, in the same year, 1758, appear the names of a 'Kingsley' and of a 'Dickens.'"

THE decease is announced of Mr. Nicholson, the librarian of Lincoln's Inn.

THE second series of 'Mediaeval Jewish Chronicles,' which will appear, like the first, in the "Anecdota Oxoniensia," is far advanced, and will most likely be issued at the beginning of 1895. Besides texts revised by MSS., the volume will contain a Jewish-Byzantine chronicle of the eleventh century (according to a unique MS. in the Cathedral Library of Toledo), which is important for the history of the settlement of the Jews in Southern Italy as well as for the history of the invasion of the Arabs in the same century; a Judeo-Arabic chronicle composed in Egypt in the tenth century, as well as the whole narrative of David, who calls himself a descendant of the tribe of Reuben, of which only fragments are known, the last two according to unique MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

A POPULAR biography of the late Duke of Coburg, written by Prof. C. Beyer, has just been published at Berlin under the title of 'Der Vorkämpfer deutscher Grosse: Herzog Ernst II.'

THE Prior of the Dominican Convent at Nymwegen, P. de Groot, has been appointed to the chair for "Philosophia ad mentem St. Thomæ," which was recently founded in the University of Amsterdam by the City Council, at the special request of the Roman Catholic bishops of Holland. Prior de Groot has published a life of St. Thomas Aquinas, an essay on 'The Popes and Christian Culture,' and a study on the poet Vondel. At the last general chapter of the Dominican Order, in 1891, he was nominated "Definitor." His inaugural lecture will be attended by the whole Roman Catholic episcopate of the Netherlands.

It is proposed to place a memorial stone over the grave of Robert Roxby, the Fisher Poet, who died on July 30th, 1846, in his seventy-ninth year, and was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THE Catholic Press of Beyrut announces the appearance about next January of a concise Syriac-Latin dictionary by Father J. Brunn. The same institution issued some time ago a Syriac-Arabic dictionary by Father Cardahi. We have lately mentioned the Syriac-English dictionary by Miss Payne-Smith, daughter of the Dean of Canterbury, as well as that of Dr. Brockelmann, which latter is fast advancing. Of this the Beyrut prospectus says as follows: "Son docte ouvrage s'adresse à une catégorie de personnes plus avancées dans l'étude du Syriaque." In this we agree with Father Brunn. The price of the Beyrut dictionary will be sixteen shillings, and it will address itself to beginners, as will be the case with that compiled by Miss Payne-Smith. Anyhow this *embarras de richesses* of Syriac dictionaries is astonishing, for besides these four more or less concise dictionaries, the 'Thesaurus Syriacus' of the Dean of Canterbury, and that of Bar-Bahlul, ably edited by M. Rubens Duval, of Paris, are far advanced. If we are not mistaken, that of Bar-Ali, begun by Prof. Hofmann, of Kiel, will be continued by Prof. Gottheil, of Columbia College, New York.

At the Belfast meeting of the Library Association the draft of a Bill to amend the Public Libraries Acts of 1892 and 1893 will be discussed, with a view to being promoted in the next session of Parliament.

THE candidates for the L.L.A. examination at St. Andrews have greatly increased in numbers this year, going up from 276 who entered for the first time last year to 386 fresh competitors this year.

THE attack in the House of Commons on the pension allotted to Mr. Rhys Davids from the Civil List is a curious instance of the odd hostility to learning that prevails in England. Abroad a man of Mr. Rhys Davids's eminence would have long ago obtained a professorship paid by the State, and if he were a Frenchman he would wear a red ribbon, and if he were a German he would be adorned with an eagle or a lion of some colour or other, and be a Hofrath or something of the kind, and would be considered to add to the glory of his country. Here he has been allowed to work on till his fiftieth year without the smallest recognition from the Government, and to spend his private means on his studies, and when at length Lord Rosebery grants him 200l. a year, this trifling endowment of research is denounced as a job!

RECENT Parliamentary Papers include the Thirteenth Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, Appendix, Part VIII., MSS. of James, First Earl of Charlemont, Vol. II., 1784-99 (1s. 11d.); Wellington College, Report for 1893 (2d.); Reports on Training Colleges for 1893, England and Wales (9d.), Scotland (6d.); Science and Art Directory, with Regulations for establishing Schools and Classes (6d.); Science and Art, Report of the Committee of Council on Education (1s. 9d.); University of St. Andrews, Annual Statistical Report (2d.); and Fifty-fifth Annual Report of the Deputy-Keeper of Public Records (2d.).

## SCIENCE

*The Tower Bridge.* By J. E. Tuit. (Office of the 'Engineer.')

LONDON BRIDGE, in its various forms, has so long been the last bridge crossing the Thames before it falls into the sea, that the Tower Bridge has excited unusual interest by providing access between the two sides of the river below London Bridge. The formation of a connexion between the crowded quarters which have gradually grown up along each bank of the Thames for some miles below London Bridge, is hampered by the necessity of not interfering with the access of masted vessels to the wharves on the river right up to London Bridge; and therefore the Thames Tunnel, steam ferries, the Tower Subway, and the Blackwall Tunnel, now in progress, have been constructed instead of an ordinary bridge. The road approaches to the Thames Tunnel were never completed, so that it was only available for foot passengers till it was purchased in 1866 by the East London Railway Company for the passage of their trains across the river. The Tower Subway, passing under the Thames a little higher up than the Tower Bridge, also serves only for pedestrians, so that previously to the recent opening of the Tower Bridge the only means by which vehicles could cross the river below London Bridge were the steam ferries at Greenwich, Woolwich, and other places. With the growth of the metropolis the traffic over London Bridge has been continuously becoming more congested, and the necessity for additional accommodation has been long recognized. Ferries are not convenient for dealing with a very large traffic, and necessarily involve frequent delays; whilst they are liable to be prevented from running by fogs, and occasionally by ice. Three other methods, however, were available for providing the desired communication without unduly impeding the passage of vessels, namely, a tunnel, a high-level bridge, and a low-level bridge with a central opening span. A subaqueous tunnel is a costly undertaking, and is liable to unforeseen accidents and delays during construction, and should therefore be avoided where practicable. Moreover, to avoid steep gradients, both a tunnel and a high-level bridge require long approaches, which are highly inconvenient for the traffic, and greatly detract from the value of the line of communication for heavy loads. Such approaches would have been exceedingly costly at the site of the Tower Bridge; but they could only have been dispensed with by resorting to large hydraulic lifts, which would have been less convenient, and would have added considerably to the working expenses. A high-level bridge, however, of large span and with an adequate headway, would have left the waterway unimpeded; and designs for a high-level bridge were prepared by the late Sir Joseph Bazalgette and other engineers, and the headway of 65 ft. above high water first proposed being considered insufficient, it was increased to 85 ft. A low-level bridge with a central opening span dispenses with long approaches, whilst providing a free passage for vessels according to the size of the central opening. The majority of

movable bridges are made to swing round horizontally on a pivot, through a quarter of a revolution; and the cheapest form of swing-bridge in proportion to the opening is where the bridge turns on a central pivot supported by a pier in the centre of the waterway, the swing-bridge being thus perfectly balanced, and opening two channels of equal width at the same time on each side of the central pier. This was the principle adopted in some of the schemes proposed, and was recommended by the Select Committee which rejected the schemes proposed in 1884; but in the design for the Tower Bridge authorized in 1885 the bascule system was chosen, the central span being formed by two flaps meeting in the centre of the span, and raised to a vertical position, by revolving on a horizontal axis on the piers at each side, for opening the bridge. This device has the advantage of dispensing with a central pier, and thus leaving the central span entirely clear when the flaps are raised. Several of the schemes proposed for the bridge are described and illustrated by the author, forming an interesting introduction to his subject, as well as the modifications introduced into the final design, the main features of which were first suggested by Sir Horace Jones in 1878. Of the various designs shown in the drawings, one of the most novel is the rolling bridge proposed by Sir G. B. Bruce in 1876, 300 ft. in length, which was to traverse the river in three minutes with its load of 100 vehicles and 1,400 passengers, being borne and moved by revolving rollers, placed on six piers in the river about 100 ft. apart.

The Tower Bridge as carried out, though not remarkable for any unusual span even amongst opening bridges, claims attention owing to the novel grouping of different systems of bridge construction in its design, the peculiar features of its high towers and overhead foot-bridge, and its elaborate architectural ornamentation. In addition to the bascule system adopted for the opening span, the suspension principle has been resorted to for supporting the side spans, adding gracefulness to the structure; whilst the ordinary lattice girders which carry the high-level foot-bridge carry also the ties which bear the pull exerted by the suspension chains at the towers. Bascules represent the oldest type of opening bridge, having been commonly used for the draw-bridges across the moats of ancient fortresses; single bascules have also been extensively used for bridges of small span across the Dutch canals; and a double bascule railway bridge was built over the Ouse at Selby in 1839, with a span of 45 ft. Swing-bridges, however, have generally been adopted for movable bridges of the greatest span, the largest bascule bridges previously erected being one at Copenhagen of 60 ft. span, and another at Rotterdam for railway and road traffic with a span of 72 ft., both these bridges having two leaves moved by hydraulic power. The central opening span, accordingly, of the Tower Bridge, of 200 ft., is far larger than that of any other bascule bridge, though not so large as the span of some swing-bridges. The two suspended side spans leave clear openings of 270 ft. each; whilst the piers are 70 ft. wide above the bed of the river, their foundations, sunk

26 ft. into the ground, being given the exceptionally large dimensions of 100 ft. in width and 204½ ft. in length, so as to spread the great weight of the high towers and roadways over a sufficient area to preclude any chance of settlement on the London clay. The bascules when down form a flat arch, affording a headway above high water of spring tides of 29½ ft. in the centre and 15 ft. at the piers; and when raised, they are hidden in a recess in the face of each tower, and leave a clear headway, from high water to the underside of the high-level foot-bridge, of 141 ft., nearly double the headway of only 75 ft. available for the vessels navigating the Manchester Ship Canal. The bridge carries a roadway 32 ft. wide along the central span, and 35 ft. along the side spans, with footways on each side 8½ and 12½ ft. wide respectively. The two high-level footways are each 12 ft. in width, to which passengers can ascend by hydraulic lifts and staircases in the towers when the bascules are raised. Each leaf of the bascule bridge is counterpoised, on the opposite side of the shaft on which it turns, by a ballast chamber filled with 290 tons of lead and 60 tons of cast-iron; so the whole mass, though weighing 1,200 tons, is moved without difficulty by means of toothed gearing worked by hydraulic machinery. The counterpoise or tail end of the bascule sinks into a recess in the pier when the leaf is raised on opening the bridge for the passage of vessels; and two accumulators are placed in pits near each end of the pier, for storing up the hydraulic power generated by steam engines near the southern approach to the bridge. Steel braced framework forms the skeleton of each tower, and bears the strains and loads of the roadways; whilst the outer casing of masonry, though mainly introduced for architectural effect, serves also the important purpose of protecting the inner framework and machinery from the weather and from extreme changes of temperature.

The long period of between eight and nine years occupied in the erection of the bridge was, to a great extent, due to the delays occasioned by the necessity of carrying out the foundations of only one pier at a time, in order not to unduly block up the river by staging, and erecting the framework of the towers, and connecting the high-level girders built out from each tower before the suspension portion of the bridge could be proceeded with. This volume gives full details of the several parts of the bridge and the machinery for working it; and the numerous illustrations scattered throughout the text, together with six large folding plates at the end, enable the descriptions to be readily followed. To the non-technical reader the drawings of the various schemes proposed, and more especially the illustrations showing the different stages of progress, from the piers just raised above water to the completed bridge, will be full of interest, as they exhibit the varieties of ways in which the same problem may be dealt with, and show very clearly the successive steps by which the work has been accomplished.

*Fauna of British India.*—Vol. II. *Moths.* By G. F. Hampson. (Taylor & Francis.)—Mr. Hampson's second volume has appeared more punctually than those who are unacquainted

with his expected no sign firmly by knowle not un volume have howeve to the that old who wa The A thickly other I may, course leave t scientific It is zoologi those unite refine different altogether zoologi of Dar those v a venee species look out uniting held to we are this of danger species there s so eager new s will b species worker science Council papers wheth a statu call di An John G & Co require is abs mende larger superb Gould compil Sharpe partic appro task w years, teen t memb named 'Bird Great do not in vari howev and v with us to by G specie forget harmi benefi added portar of Bri not to the sp



with his remarkable assiduity would have expected; and it has the great merit of showing no signs of haste. The author has already so firmly established his position as one of the very best students of Lepidoptera, and his knowledge of Indian forms is so remarkable, if not unique, that it will suffice to say of the volume as a whole that it is what one would have expected from him. We must lament, however, that Mr. Hampson, while belonging to the newer school of entomologists, belongs to that older class of public school and university man who was never taught to write his mother tongue. The Arctiinae, for example, are defined as "a thickly-built section of the Arctiidae." On the other hand, the conciseness of the definitions may, perhaps, find its origin in a long course of Latin prose—the best training, we beg leave to say, that has yet been invented for scientific as well as for purely literary persons. It is a well-recognized fact that systematic zoologists may be divided into "lumpers," or those whose habit of mind induces them to unite forms, and "splitters," or those who refine overmuch. To a certain extent this difference is a matter of temperament, but not altogether so. There is an increasing number of zoologists who are saturated with the principles of Darwinism, and a decreasing number of those whose evolutionary principles are merely a veneer; the former are alive to the fact that species tend to vary, and are constantly on the look out for evidence which will justify them in uniting forms which their predecessors have held to be distinct; to this class Mr. Hampson, we are glad to say, belongs. We may take this opportunity of calling attention to the danger of the indiscriminate formation of new species, as there are very evident signs that there are entomologists still at work who are so eager to associate their names with so-called new species that one and the same specimen will be found to serve as the "types" of new species described almost simultaneously by two workers. That this should be so is a scandal to science, and we would respectfully urge on the Council of societies which publish entomological papers that they should seriously consider whether they cannot take steps to put a stop to a state of things which it is not too severe to call disgraceful.

*An Analytical Index of the Works of the late John Gould.* By R. Bowdler Sharpe. (Sotheran & Co.)—The worker in ornithology hardly requires to be told that for him this quarto volume is absolutely essential; but it may be recommended to, and was originally intended for, that larger class of persons who take an interest in the superb illustrated folios with which the name of Gould will always be associated. The idea of compiling this index was suggested to Dr. Sharpe by the difficulty experienced in finding a particular plate at short notice. The publishers approved of the plan, and with a light heart the task was begun which was to extend over several years, and involve the quotation of nearly seventeen thousand references. These, be it remembered, were merely those relating to species named in Gould's complete works, such as the 'Birds of Australia,' of Asia, of Europe, of Great Britain, the 'Humming Birds,' &c., and do not comprise the numerous papers published in various journals. A list of these papers is, however, to be found in the present volume, and we desire to speak of this synopsis with becoming gratitude, for it has directed us to the reference for a species made by Gould long ago—one of those bad species which he afterwards contrived to forget, and the detection of which affords a harmless pleasure to the specialist. For the benefit of the ornithologist Dr. Sharpe has added a number of extra synonyms from important modern works, such as Oates's 'Birds of British India,' in which names occur that are not to be found in Gould's volumes, although the species are therein figured under different

appellations. It would be wearisome if we were to refer in these columns to many other instances of the conscientious elaboration as well as the forethought of the author, whose scientific training has taught him exactly the wants of his fellow workers. As a whole the book is, as we have said, for use; but there is an excellent biographical memoir of Gould, with an admirable photograph taken in 1875, and we would suggest that these might well be issued separately; for John Gould, "the Bird Man," as he loved to be called, was undoubtedly a genius (though not devoid of human frailties). Looking back at the obituary notices of 1881, we cannot find a memoir in the English language (Count Salvadori's is in Italian) which gives such an accurate view of the man and his work as the sketch written by his former pupil and the collaborator of his later years, Dr. Sharpe.

*A Manual of Dyeing, for the Use of Practical Dyers, Manufacturers, Students, and all interested in the Art of Dyeing.* By E. Knecht, Ph.D., C. Rawson, F.I.C., and R. Loewenthal, Ph.D. 2 vols. (Griffin & Co.)—Although the art of dyeing possesses a rather copious literature, the addition of this manual is by no means unwelcome. It is the joint production of three writers whose names inspire confidence from the technical knowledge they command, one of them—Dr. Knecht—being the editor of the *Journal of the Society of Dyers and Colourists*. In recent years the tinctorial arts have made such rapid progress that old books of dyers' recipes have become obsolete. The present work, however, is much more than a collection of recipes; it is a thoroughly scientific treatise, dealing with the technology of the textile fibres, the chemistry of the colouring matters and mordants, and even the characters of the machinery used in dyeing. It is, from its nature, a highly technical work, for the special use of those engaged in the practice of the arts which it describes. The two volumes are accompanied by a collection of dyed fabrics, comprising 144 small specimens of cotton and wool, with explanatory remarks.

*The Humming-birds*, by Robert Ridgway, is an extract of 130 pages from one of the reports of the United States National Museum, illustrated by forty-six uncoloured plates of the species found in North America only. As might be expected from its author, the curator of the Department of Birds in the Smithsonian Institution, it is a valuable monograph so far as it goes, and the introduction contains a useful sketch of the early history of humming-birds in general. Mr. Ridgway quotes without comment Lesson's statement that the first mention of this remarkable family is to be found in 'Les Singularités de la France Antarctique' (Brazil) of André Thevet and Jean de Léry, dated 1558; so he is probably unaware that Oviedo, in his 'Historia general de las Indias,' Toledo, 1525, speaks of the "pajaro mosquito" of Hispaniola (of which Oviedo was governor), while Gesner mentions it in 1555 (cf. "Humming-bird" in the ninth edition of the 'Encyclopedia Britannica').

We have lately received a number of manuals and introductory text-books dealing with biology, of which the best is *Elementary Biology*, by H. J. Campbell, M.D. (Sonnenschein & Co.), designed apparently more particularly for the examination of the Conjoint Board.—A book quite remarkable for its fatuity is *Amphioxus and its Development*, translated and edited by James Tuckey, M.A. (same publishers). Any one who needs so detailed an account of the embryology of *Amphioxus* either can read Hatschek's original memoir, or else requires German for many things beside this. Again, the booklet is purely a translation of Hatschek's 1881 paper, and its editor does not seem to have realized that corrections and additions of the utmost importance have been made during the last

twelve years. Most of the figures are far from clear.

#### ASTRONOMICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The publication of Dr. Roberts's beautiful series of photographs of the most interesting star-clusters and nebulae (The Universal Press) marks an era in that department of astronomy, and will assuredly greatly advance knowledge in the future, when it becomes possible to compare them with others obtained in subsequent years by our successors. They are preceded by photographs of the observatory (called Starfield), which is situated on the summit of Crowborough Hill, at an altitude of 780 feet above the level of the sea, and of Dr. Roberts's telescopes. The negatives from which the photographs of the star-clusters and nebulae have been enlarged measure ten centimetres square, and an equatorial degree upon them measures 44.2 millimetres; all the plates have been enlarged from these by photographic methods to the scales given in the letterpress referring to each subject. They are arranged in order of right ascension, and are placed so as to represent the objects as they would be seen in an inverting telescope. Certain stars on each plate are marked with dots, and the co-ordinates of these stars (computed from the best data available) are given for the epoch January 1st, 1900; thus the positions of other stars on the plates may be found with considerable accuracy by scale measurements. Dr. Roberts had at first intended to chart photographically all the stars in the northern hemisphere, on a scale about twice that adopted by Argelander in the *Durchmusterung*. But the necessity for this was superseded by the arrangement, at the Paris Congress in 1887, of the great international photographic survey of the heavens, now being carried out, as is well known, at a large number of observatories. Since then he has devoted himself to the securing of charts of the most interesting stellar regions and nebulae, the fruits of which are made generally available by the present publication. As an instance of the results likely to accrue from this in the future, it may be mentioned that D'Arrest prepared a chart at Copenhagen in 1863 of the stars visible with his fine telescope in the region of Tycho Brahe's famous new star which appeared in Cassiopeia in 1572. Dr. Roberts photographed the same region in 1890, and enlarged it to D'Arrest's scale. A comparison of the two charts showed that in all probability considerable changes had taken place in the brightnesses of the stars in this small area of sky during the interval of twenty-six years which had elapsed between them. But were these due, wholly or in part, to errors made in the charting by hand work? This and similar questions can only be resolved by examining and comparing the present photographs with others obtained by the same processes after the lapse of several years.

The volume of *Greenwich Observations* for the year 1891 has recently been published, with separate copies of the results, and of an appendix which contains a 'Five-year Catalogue of 258 Fundamental Stars deduced from Observations extending from 1887 to 1891, reduced to the Epoch 1890.0.' It is intended in future to form general catalogues at intervals of ten years; but as in the case of the fundamental stars a sufficient number of observations are usually obtained in the course of five years to give trustworthy positions, it has been thought advisable, in view of the possible uncertainty of proper motion when applied for a considerable number of years, to publish the present provisional catalogue of such stars, based on the five years' observations from 1887 to 1891. The last Ten-year Catalogue included the observations made up to 1886, so that the next will terminate with those of 1896.

### Science Gossip.

THE recent death of Dr. C. R. Alder Wright removes a well-known figure from chemical circles. For more than twenty years he had held the professorship of chemistry at St. Mary's Hospital. Among his many valuable researches in organic chemistry may be specially mentioned those on the opium alkaloids, on the terpenes, and on the alkaloids of aconite. In metallurgy, too, he made a decided mark, and in early life had assisted Sir I. Lowthian Bell in his researches on the chemistry of the blast-furnace. Dr. Wright was also a well-known writer on the technology of soaps and fats; whilst in the discussion of such subjects as chemical dynamics he showed a philosophic grasp of the principles of physical chemistry.

DR. J. BATTY TUKE'S "Morrison Lectures," delivered before the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, will be issued in volume form, under the title of 'The Insanity of Over-Exertion of the Brain,' by Messrs. Oliver & Boyd.

SOME of the students of Queen Margaret College have graduated in medicine at Glasgow University. As this is the first time they have done so at Glasgow, there is much rejoicing among the friends of the higher education of women.

AMERICAN petrography has suffered a severe loss by the death of Prof. George Huntington Williams, of the Johns Hopkins University. He was an exceptionally enthusiastic worker, and the author not only of a large number of papers, but of a capital work on 'Crystallography.' Dr. Williams has been unexpectedly carried off, in the prime of life, by an attack of typhoid fever.

THE *Frankfurter Zeitung* announces, on the authority of Prof. Carl Vogt, that the report published by the *Neue Freie Presse* (which we mentioned last week), to the effect that his scientific library has been purchased by the Roumanian Government for a certain yearly rent, is premature, no fixed arrangement of the kind having yet been made.

### FINE ARTS

Letters addressed to a College Friend during the Years 1840-1845. By John Ruskin. (George Allen.)

WHEN Mr. Ruskin's 'Poems' were published, in two sumptuous quartos, now some three years ago, we felt it our duty to deprecate the extreme magnificence of their setting, which seemed to us to savour somewhat strongly of a commercial speculation. No such objection can possibly be made to the modest volume before us, which is in size, appearance, and cost exactly suited to its contents—a collection of charmingly natural and unaffected letters from one undergraduate to another. They form an agreeable running commentary upon Mr. Ruskin's life and travels at the time they were written; and when we remember that it was during this period that 'Modern Painters' was begun, their publication, on that ground alone, is justified. This is how the young author describes the genesis of that extraordinary book in a letter from Naples, dated February 12th, 1841:—

"I have begun a work of some labour which would take me several years to complete; but I cannot read for it, and do not know how many years I may have for it. I don't know if I shall even be able to get my degree; and so I remain in a jog-trot, sufficient-for-the-day style of occupation—lounging, planless, undecided and uncomfortable, except when I can get out to

sketch—my chief enjoyment. I am beginning to consider the present as the only available time, and in that humour it is impossible to work at anything dry or laborious or useful. I spend my days in a search after present amusement, because I have not spirit enough to labour in the attainment of what I may not have future strength to attain; and yet am restless under the sensation of days perpetually lost and employment perpetually vain."

How these rather gloomy forebodings were shown, as time went on, to have been groundless, and how the delicate youth who committed them to paper has reached a hale and (until recently) vigorous old age, after triumphantly establishing his reputation as one of the greatest masters of prose in this or any century, is a matter of common knowledge; but his friends and physicians in 1841 might well have been excused for acquiescing in the probability of their fulfilment.

In no part of the little volume is there any lack of interest. Whether Mr. Ruskin is discoursing upon the evolution of a penny piece, or giving hints for a tour in the Lake District, or describing the limestone caverns in Derbyshire, or contrasting the respective methods of Harding, De Wint, and David Cox, or humorously disparaging the science of entomology, or denouncing the "horsey" proclivities of his fellow countrymen, he is always original and entertaining. In all the passages we have mentioned the true Ruskinian touch is unmistakably present; and if one is occasionally tempted to smile at the boyish "cock-sureness" of the writer, one is none the less moved to admiration by the mature excellence of his prose style. Take the following reflections, suggested by his friend's allusion to the discovery of a "fossil child":—

"When we are put into graves, and get what people call 'Christian burial,' we go to powder in no time, and are sucked up by the buttercups and daisies on the top of the graves; and then the sheep eat us, and we go to assist at our friends' dinners in the shape of mutton; or we are diluted with rain-water, and so go soaking through the earth till we come out in mineral springs, and everybody drinks us, and says, 'How nice!' But if we are not buried in a respectable way—if we tumble down Niagara, or sink in an Irish bog, or get lost in a coal-hole, or smothered in a sand-pit—the earth takes care of us, and bitumenises, or carbonises, or calcines, or chalcidonises, until we are as durable as rock itself; and then, if we have the luck to get picked up and put in a museum, we may stand there and grin out of the limestone with quite as good a grace as a mammoth or an ichthyosaurus."

Writing from Mantua on May 20th, 1841, after a visit to Venice, Mr. Ruskin expresses a boundless admiration for the latter city, whose "stones" his genius has done so much to consecrate and ennoble. "I have found nothing," he says,

"in all Italy comparable to Venice. It is insulted by comparison with any other city of earth or water. I cried all night last time I left it, and I was sorry enough this time, though, of course, I have lost the childish delight in the mere splashing of the oar and gliding of the gondola, which assisted other and higher impressions."

As regards the rumoured horrors of the famous prisons, which he thoroughly explored on this occasion, he sensibly decided that there has been "a slight proportion of what one would call gammon about it":—

"The prisons are unpleasant enough, chiefly because, lying under water, they have no day-light and not much air; but, for mere upholstery, I should not suppose a cell of Newgate much better. They are little dens of about eight feet by six, six feet high, cased with wood, with a wooden immovable bench by way of bedstead; one circular hole, four inches over, to admit air. The chambers of torture are pretty well lighted—they are at the top of the palace; but as all the black hangings are gone, and have been succeeded by plaster walls of a merry cream colour, they produce no very terrific effect."

It will be seen from the foregoing extracts that these letters are to be bought and enjoyed of all Ruskin lovers. It is only needful to add that they are well transcribed (we have detected only one obvious mistake, on p. 78, where for "existence," in l. 9, should undoubtedly be read *extreme*), and that there is a laudable scarcity of tiresome adjuncts in the shape of editorial notes. Some reproductions of the rough pictorial suggestions for shading and foliage made by Mr. Ruskin's own hand in the margin for his friend's guidance lend a certain actuality to a singularly attractive book.

*Book of Designs for Mural and other Monuments.* By J. F. Forsyth. Illustrated. (The Studios, Finchley Road.)—Here are neat and not expensive Celtic crosses, of the Irish, Scottish, Welsh, and Cornish patterns; headstones pleasing to the eye and not very burdensome to the purses of the survivors; altar-tombs of more stately devising, or enriched with statues, bas-reliefs, polished marbles, mosaics, and armorials in colours or lead, or resplendent in lacquered brass and copper; coped and ponderous slabs of all descriptions in granite, and, considering their durability, not by any means dear. We should like to be assured that the gentleman who lies under the "Irish Cross in Knossington Churchyard" (was he an Irishman?) knew what was the meaning of the lacertine and knot ornaments, complicated to behold, which adorn his monument. If an artist, doubtless his spirit bewails the lack of crispness and verve in the carvings and other bosses of his tomb; if not Irish, how must he resent the pseudo-Celtic character of its strapwork and panelling! The most magnificent monument here delineated is the altar tomb, with a statue recumbent upon a slab, supported by splendidly carved and coloured arcades that are enriched with dark marbles and white alabaster, under which the late Earl of Dudley lies in Worcester Cathedral, heedless of that drastic "restoration" of the church he had much to do with and might have prevented. The monument is a fine thing in the way of an imitation of the fifteenth century. We should have thought even our author would have rejected the vile conceit—copied from a notorious old instance—of a lady who died in childbirth, and who is represented (the babe being already decently clothed) in the act of bursting through the solid coping—flags of which tumble off her—of her tomb. The artist of No. 80 must have a fresh idea of a "Runic" cross, as it is called here, if he thinks it ought to comprise naturalistic lilies and the I.H.S. which fills the eye of the cross proper. The same may be said of No. 81, where strapwork combines with the "Gothic" monogram. Apart from such incongruities, and, of course, from considerations of the beauty, refinement, and vigour of the actual sculptures and carvings, upon the merit of which, as no one knows better than Mr. Forsyth, the real artistic value of the monuments here depicted depends, we are bound to say that he shows knowledge of old types and modern tastes and their outcome in monumental sculptures. He never goes far wrong,



and his adaptations of metal to stone work—as in No. 70, a coped tomb—are intelligent and correct; he has taste for coloured and polished marbles and serpentine, and, except in No. 29, he is never vulgarly sentimental. On the other hand, many of his smaller mural designs, such as Nos. 43, 44, and 45, are lean and poor; the floriated cross in No. 36 is wrong and foolish; almost as bad is the rosette on No. 37, an upright slab; while the angel-supported slab and cross, No. 31, is an elaborate commonplace and sentimentality.

THE ROYAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE  
AT SHREWSBURY.

(Second Notice.)

ON Wednesday evening, July 25th, the Antiquarian Section was opened by Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., who gave a sketchy survey of the past and present condition of Shropshire, chiefly with regard to the altered state of the landowners. Six centuries ago there were twelve stately religious houses in the county, a hospital of the Knights Templars, and a certain number of friaries, all of which have disappeared. At the same time there were forty castles, none of which are now residences. If the feudal baronage of Shropshire is compared with its modern peerage, it will be seen that the destruction which befell the castles has also swept away their owners. Speaking of the period of the Civil War, he said the rebellion was a struggle not of class against class, but of the supporters of one theory of government against the other. This important fact, sometimes overlooked, is proved by those who favoured the Parliamentary side. Amongst them in Shropshire were to be found the Earl of Bridgewater (President of the Court of Marches), the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Herbert of Cheshire, Mytton of Halston, Myddleton of Chirk, Corbet of Adderly, Corbet of Stanwardine, Mackworth of Belton, Lloyd of Aston, Harcourt Leighton of Flash, Kinnersley of Badger, Leighton Owen of Braggerton, &c. The Rev. Dr. Cox, in proposing a vote of thanks, endorsed Mr. Leighton's statement as to the great Civil War not being a strife of class, and considered it was a strife between supporters of one theory of religion as well as government and the other. In Derbyshire the big landowners and old families were at that time almost equally divided, with, if anything, a preponderance on the side of the Parliament. Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite then gave an interesting address on the rise of monasticism and on the differences of monastic life. Mr. Mill Stephenson exhibited and described a good collection of rubbings of Shropshire brasses. He divided the brasses of the county roughly as follows: Armed figures, sometimes accompanied by ladies, 6; civilian figures, 5; ladies alone, 2; ecclesiastics, 4; shrouded figure, 1. Inscriptions alone are not included in this list. By far the best of the rubbings exhibited was that at Tong to Sir William Vernon and his lady, 1497. The one to Sir Nicholas Burnell, at Acton Burnell, 1382, is also a very good example. Some little discussion, promoted by Prof. Clark, arose as to the academic costume of the brass of Sir Arthur Vernon, M.A., Warden of the College of Tong, and Rector of Whitechurch, 1517.

On July 26th the interesting church of Tong was visited, which is one of the few parish churches almost the whole of the existing features of which can be precisely dated. Elizabeth, widow of Sir Fulke de Pembridge, purchased the advowson of Tong from Shrewsbury Abbey in 1410, and converted it into a collegiate church. With the exception of part of the south arcade of the nave, which is of the thirteenth century, and a few later additions, all the work is of the beginning of the fifteenth century. The chancel contains some beautifully carved

stalls with misericords, remarkably well preserved. The chief feature is the remarkable series of tombs and effigies, beginning with Sir Fulke de Pembridge, who died in 1408, and his wife Elizabeth, and concluding with Sir Thomas Stanley (1576) and his wife Margaret—daughter and coheir of Sir George Vernon—and their son Sir Edward Stanley (1632). Unfortunately, the describer of the church and monuments was far too long and discursive in his genealogy and heraldry, introducing moreover various tags of poetry and prose in no way specially applicable to Tong. Little time was left for supplementary remarks, but Mr. Hope discoursed on the armorial and costume details of the fine series of effigies, Mr. Micklethwaite on the peculiarly interesting "Golden Chapel," founded by Sir Henry Vernon in 1515, and Dr. Cox on the modern fable of the elopement of Dorothy Vernon, while Mr. Cranage by excellent remarks on certain architectural points made the visit to this church of greater value.

After lunch the large party inspected, under the auspices of Mr. St. John Hope, Lilleshall Abbey—a house of Austin Canons founded about 1150. The results of recent excavations have made the remains of this abbey much more noteworthy. Most of the plan can now be made out with accuracy. The large Lady Chapel, an almost detached building to the north-east of the church, proves to have been a fabric of much original beauty. It occupied a similar position to that of Ely. The chapels have all been identified with their respective altars. The curious dividing walls that parcel out the nave were satisfactorily explained by Mr. Hope, as well as other somewhat singular features.

In the evening a conversazione was given by the Mayor at the Music Hall. Everything went off most pleasantly. The antiquarian portion of the entertainment was the account given by Mr. Hope of the various maces and other corporation insignia of the different towns of Shropshire, which were here gathered together for inspection. He specially commented upon the fine civil sword of Shrewsbury (*temp.* Charles II.), which, in common with but a few other towns, the mayor is entitled to have borne erect before him, and which is only lowered on entering a church. It should be borne so as to show the royal arms in front.

In the forenoon of the 27th the Historical Section was opened by the president, Dr. Cox. He took for his subject 'Roman Mining and Metallurgy in Britain.' The results of investigations on these subjects, brought up to date, were given with respect to the working by the Romans in Britain of tin, lead, silver, gold, copper, iron, and coal. The dates and localities of the various Roman pigs of lead found in England were given in detail, and various carefully worked-out deductions drawn from their distribution and discovery. The recent curious discovery at Silchester of the smelting together by the Romans of copper and lead was chronicled. The ancient manner of smelting both lead and iron was described, as well as their methods of mining, and the special uses of the various metals unearthed by the Romans. Dr. Cox contended that the distribution of the legions was chiefly accounted for by the fact that they were required to keep in awe the large slave and criminal population by whom the mines were worked. A particularly interesting discussion was provoked by this somewhat elaborate paper, in which Sir Henry Howorth, Chancellor Ferguson, Mr. Walrond, Lord Dillon, the Rev. A. Auden, and Mr. G. E. Fox took part. Mr. Fox believed that the use of coal instead of wood for fuel at Uriconium caused the hypocasts of the Shropshire city to be constructed after a somewhat different fashion from those found at Silchester and in other parts of England.

A paper was next read by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, 'On the Municipal Records

of Shrewsbury,' which have been recently arranged and catalogued by a committee, the chief work of which has been accomplished by Messrs. Fletcher and Phillips and Miss Auden. The records proved to be of considerable antiquity and much value. The royal charters, guild merchant rolls, court leet rolls, and bailiffs' accounts begin as early as the reign of John or Henry III., whilst many of the series are practically complete down to the present day. But very few of these documents have as yet been examined or quoted by historians of the town, and they cannot fail to yield an abundant store of new information. The documents number about three thousand, and have now all been arranged in seventy-five boxes so as to be easily accessible to students. A considerable number of them were displayed at the meeting, and it was stated that almost the whole of them are in very good order, only two or three being damaged by damp or rendered otherwise illegible. One of the most interesting displayed was a small roll of the Shrewsbury Mint for 1272, from which it appeared that two forgers were then at work. The roll also shows that in that year there were twenty-three assays, and that pennies were struck to the value of over 7,000*l.* Another roll gives the details of the cost of the erection of the Guildhall of Shrewsbury in the reign of Edward I. In the discussion that followed it was strongly urged upon the Corporation to undertake the work of publishing at least an abstract of the town records.

In the afternoon the archaeologists proceeded to High Ercall, where they were met by the rector, Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. Vane, who described the church with much care, and gave an outline of its known history, from the time when Earl Roger de Montgomery gave the church in 1090 to the Abbey of Shrewsbury. Of this first church he pointed out what he believed to be certain traces. Dr. Cox said that the half-piers supporting the later tower arch, with their semi-classical capitals, were undoubtedly early Norman, and spoke for themselves, confirming the suggestion that they were the work of Earl Roger. They were very like the Norman work of Lasingham, Yorkshire, which was known to be between 1076 and 1086. The so-called "small font" at the west end of the north aisle was pronounced to be a holy-water stoup. Lord Dillon drew attention to the free-stone effigy of a cross-legged mail-clad knight on the north side of the chancel, and the small bottle or pilgrim's gourd suspended to the belt on the right side. The adjacent hall of High Ercall was also described by Mr. Vane. It was built by Sir Francis Newport between 1608 and 1620, and is a good example of the smaller squire's house of those days. The lower part of the walls, to a height of about 10 ft., is of stone, and the remainder built with stone facings. The registers (1585) and other early parish books were displayed on a table in the hall garden. Much interest was taken in the register of the birth of Richard Baxter. He was baptized here on November 19th, 1615, and is described as son and heir of Richard Baxter, of Eaton-Constantyne, gent., and of Beatrice his wife.

The picturesque remains of the Austin Canons' Abbey of Haughmond were next visited, and Mr. St. John Hope described them. They are of a somewhat unusual character, owing to the slope of the ground. Moreover, there is hardly any trace of the great church left above ground, a part which usually remained standing longer than the conventual buildings. The best parts are the door from the south-west corner of the cloisters into the church, the entrance to the chapter-house, the lavatory arches, and the hall of the infirmary. On the hillside above the chapter-house, at some little distance, is the fourteenth century conduit or well-house, a small building with stone-slab roof still perfect, and with a trefoiled niche for an image.

Some of the curious cone-shaped water-tiles of mediæval date, which ingeniously fitted into each other, were lying on the ground near the conduit.

The annual business meeting of the Institute was held in the forenoon of July 28th, when a favourable financial report was presented. Some discussion ensued as to the place of next year's meeting, but the decision was left to the Council. The afternoon was devoted to Uriconium (Wroxeter). The duty of describing the site and ruins was assigned to Mr. G. E. Fox, who has for several years shared with Mr. Hope the responsibility for the Silchester excavations. The members assembled on the site of the baths, close to the basilica, which were excavated in 1861 by the late Mr. Thomas Wright. The considerable remains were pointed out by Mr. Fox, the *palæstra*, the *apodyterium*, the *frigidarium*, the *tepidarium*, the *stoke-hole*, *furnaces*, &c., being respectively identified. The well-cut masonry, often of large blocks, interspersed with courses of tiles or bricks, is of considerable height in several places. Mr. Jones, who had been conducting some small excavations here for the Institute during the past week, also offered some explanatory words. It is much to be hoped that some comprehensive scheme for a thorough investigation of this doubtlessly rich site may shortly be set on foot. On reaching the church and village of Wroxeter, which occupy the south-west angle of the old city site, the entrance gates to the churchyard were found to be Roman pillars, whilst much of the masonry of the church was obviously of Roman origin. The rector, the Rev. R. Steavenson, described the church and the monuments. Mr. Cranage added some words as to the architectural features, and Mr. Hope drew attention to some pretty and unusual details of the monuments, such as the daughters all carrying posies or bunches of flowers. The series of late effigies in the chancel, all carefully painted, are of much interest. The principal ones are those of Sir Thomas Bromley (1555) and lady, and of their daughter Margaret and her husband Sir R. Newport. The other noteworthy features of the church, which has much of Norman date remaining, are a transitional round-headed south chancel doorway with dog-tooth moulding, an Easter sepulchre with ball-flower moulding on the north side of the chancel, and a most massive reversed Doric capital, which had been hollowed out in early days (probably Anglo-Saxon) for use as a font.

The excursion of Monday last was to Ludlow. The stately church of St. Lawrence was first visited, and Prebendary Clayton described the edifice and monuments. There are a few remnants of a Norman church, but the Early English work is plainly discernible, particularly in the jumbs of the south aisle windows. The north aisle and south transept show considerable Decorated work; but by far the greater part of this fine church, including the lofty tower springing from the crossing, is of fifteenth century date. Among the numerous points of interest may be noted the finely carved screens, the rood screen being of the original width; the early post-Reformation summary of the Commandments painted on wood to serve as a *rederos*, and apparently of Henry VIII.'s time; the so-called shrine of the heart of Prince Arthur in the north-west angle of the nave; two good Elizabethan chalices with covers; a set of quaintly carved misereres; some fine monumental effigies; and exceptionally good English glass in St. John's Chapel. The altar-tomb on the north side of the chancel, with recumbent full-sized effigies of Sir R. Townshend and Alice his wife, and small figures of their twelve children round the sides, is a noteworthy example of good Elizabethan work, wherein Gothic and Renaissance features are curiously and subtly blended. The mural monument on the south side of the chancel, with its elaborate heraldry, to Ambrosia, fourth daughter of

Sir Henry Sydney, President of the Council of Wales, and of his wife Lady Mary, "daughter of the famous Duke of Northumberland," attracted much attention. She died at Ludlow Castle in 1574. Up to comparatively recent days there used to be a considerable quantity of contemporary ironwork round the tombs. All that now remains is the well-wrought iron fence round the monument of Chief Justice Walter and his family, who died in 1592. The corner stanchions of iron are prolonged into bannerets, which bear the stamped-out initials of the judge and his wife.

In addition to the life of St. Lawrence displayed in coarsely done glass, now almost entirely modern, in the great east window, there is a remarkable display of old well-designed glass in the north chapel of St. John. The east window, which was painted about 1430, records in eight compartments the legend of the two palmers or pilgrims of Ludlow, King Edward the Confessor, and the ring given by the king to St. John the Evangelist. The three north windows are also beautifully coloured in fifteenth century glass of English make. One of these represents the Annunciation, with figures below of St. Catharine, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Christopher. The other two windows contain one subject. The twelve apostles are therein represented seated at desks, each with his name and the special article of the Apostles' Creed assigned to him legibly inscribed. Rays of inspiration are descending on them from above. The remarkable hexagon porch on the south side of the nave was also noted; the only one like it is that of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol.

The remains of the Castle of Ludlow were described by Mr. W. C. Tyrell, who furnished historical detail in profusion. The Norman keep attracted most of the attention of the more discriminating archaeologists. It has been so altered at different periods that it is difficult to trace its original form and the uses of the respective parts. The basement of Norman keeps was generally used for stores, and had no outer door, but was gained by steps from the floor above. In this case, owing to certain ornamental Norman arcades and other features, it is usually supposed that the basement was the first chapel. This view was supported by some of the antiquaries, though it does not at all commend itself to our judgment. The beautiful round church or chapel of the castle (one of the five extant in England) stands in the inner court. It is said to have been built by Jocce de Dinan in the reign of Henry I., and is a beautifully ornamented and almost uniquely interesting example of Norman work.

Lunch was partaken of at the Feathers, which is the best specimen of a half-timbered Elizabethan mansion in the town. Opposite to the Feathers is the Bull, where some of the party inspected the elaborate heraldic panelling moved here when the castle was shamefully dismantled in the time of George I.

On the return to Shrewsbury a halt was made at the Craven Arms Station, in order to visit Stokesay Castle. The Rev. J. D. La Touche, the Vicar of Stokesay, described the buildings. The gatehouse is a most picturesque half-timbered building, curiously carved. As the place was besieged in 1644, it has been thought by some that this beautiful gateway could not have survived a siege, and must, therefore, be of a later date. The opinion, however, of the archaeologists was unanimously in favour of assigning a late Elizabethan date to it. The great hall is an interesting example of the time of Edward I.; it was warmed by a centre brasier, the circular stand for which still remains. Most of the other parts of this small but interesting castle are of the same date. The adjacent church is said to have been burnt down during the Commonwealth, and is chiefly of Restoration date.

On Tuesday, July 31st, the last day of the Shrewsbury meeting, a long and beautiful

carriage drive took the members to the Abbey of Buildwas and the Priory of Wenlock. When the remains of the small but interesting Cistercian house of Buildwas, of Norman date, were reached, Mr. St. John Hope acted as demonstrator, making use of a large ground-plan of his own preparing. He pointed out the choir of the *conversi* or lay-brethren, which occupied the four western bays of the nave; the iron hooks for fastening the Lenten rail before the rood; the place of the west gallery of the nave, the low central tower just clearing the roof, according to the Cistercian rule; and the chapter-house, which retains its vaulted roof, supported on four piers. The abbot's house, which is still occupied, has a row of small upper windows, of fourteenth century date, of alternate quatrefoil and trefoil shape. The lower parlours, as now arranged, contain an interesting variety of paving-tiles and plaster roofs bearing badges of the portcullis, three feathers, and a heart inscribed with the name of Jesu, and a variety of Renaissance ornament. These ceilings seem to be of the time of Henry VIII. just before the Dissolution.

The fourth of the religious houses visited at this meeting of the Institute was the Cluniac Priory of Wenlock, and the remains of its great church, 350 ft. long. Mr. Hope was specially happy in his description of these conventual buildings, and compared them with profit to the other large Cluniac house of Castle Acre, which he has recently investigated. He drew particular attention to the octagonal lavatory or fountain on the south side of the cloister garth, a most unusual English feature; to the lavatory (usually called a shrine) in the south transept of the church; to the charnel house under a west chapel of the north transept; and to the curious room over three western bays of the south aisle of the nave, which he considered to be connected with the cellarer's department as a guest chamber. The interesting buildings on two sides of the farmery cloister, which used to be the prior's lodge, have been continuously occupied since the Dissolution, and are hence in good repair. They now form the residence of Mr. Milnes Gaskell, who entertained the members of the Institute and other friends to tea in the garden. Here the concluding complimentary speeches were made by Sir Henry Howorth, M.P., and others. Afterwards a brief visit was paid to the parish church, which was expounded by Messrs. Micklethwaite and Cranage, whilst some of the party examined the early charters, maces, &c., of the ancient but small town of Wenlock, which were kindly exhibited by the Mayor in the old Town Hall.

The meeting of 1894 has been characterized by favourable weather, excellent attendance, much courtesy from the Mayor of Shrewsbury, special geniality to all from the president of the meeting (Sir Henry Howorth), and invariable kindness and diligence on the part of the honorary director and honorary secretary, Messrs. Green and Mill Stephenson.

#### THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT MANCHESTER.

(First Notice.)

The annual Congress was opened on Monday, July 30th. The Lord Mayor of Manchester, Sir Anthony Marshall, received the party at the Town Hall, and addressed to them a few words of welcome to the ancient city, after which Mr. Allan Wyon responded, remarking that the character recorded of the inhabitants in the Middle Ages for "idleness" had entirely disappeared. In the afternoon the Rev. E. F. Letts conducted a large party over the cathedral, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. George of England, and St. Denis of France. There were, it is believed, originally two churches in one churchyard, an area bounded by the rivers Irwell and Irk, the Hanging Ditch, and a Saxon stockading, which thus enclosed a space suc-



Abbey was successively occupied as a Roman camp and the residence of a Saxon thegn, and eventually the site of a collegiate church. The two churches are recorded as under the patronage of St. Mary and St. Michael the Archangel, and of the latter some corroboration has been obtained by the discovery of stone evidences during excavations. The advowson seems to have been in the hands of the Gresley family, then of the La Warres, and eventually of the Wests. Thomas La Warre, in 1422, converted the rectory of Manchester into a college for the support of eight priests, four deacons, and some choristers. The college met with varied fortunes, being suppressed by Henry VIII., restored by Mary, again suppressed by Elizabeth, and finally in modern times converted into a diocesan cathedral. The architectural features are not devoid of interest. It is believed to be one of the widest churches in England. There are two broad aisles on each side of the nave, the outer aisles being really a series of chapels, in one of which was an equestrian effigy of St. George, which was demolished by the rage of the Puritans. Mr. Lettis, who takes an evident pride in the present condition of the fabric, explained that about twenty years ago the building was covered with stucco and furnished with galleries of a wretched description, which he has been instrumental in getting removed by the liberal aid of the Churchmen of Manchester. He is still hopeful of seeing the hundred and forty-four niches, now vacant, supplied with figures of saints; but whether the people of Manchester will help him to do this, is to say the least, somewhat doubtful. It is said, but we do not know if the evidence is good, that some of the carved woodwork was destroyed by Col. Samuel Birch, a prominent personage in Manchester in the period of the Civil War, noted for independence of spirit and intrepidity. Perhaps the oldest detail is the arch of the Lady Chapel, attributed to 1313. The carved stall canopies are elaborate, and the quaint misereres are well worth examination. Among other things of interest is a small organ which Handel is said to have played.

At Chetham Hospital the Dean received the members, who inspected the old Jacobean staircase, the rooms, and the library. There is here in the hall a most capacious fireplace, at present under repair, and not far from it a small apartment known as the Treasury. These buildings, now appropriated to the hospital or school, appear badly suited to the purpose to which they are applied, and it would be beneficial in many ways if the poor children, instead of being kept in this somewhat confined area in the midst of the city, could be housed in the country and the cathedral clergy reinstated in what was originally the close of the cathedral church, and therefore, correctly speaking, their right abiding place. The library is extensive, rich in MSS., service books, genealogies, and local topography, and apparently well kept; but the little bays and recesses are not adapted for the modern style of literary research, which asks more room and greater available space for spreading books around. In the evening, during a conversazione, Mr. J. P. Earwaker, with consent of the Corporation, exhibited a select portion of the city muniments, and read a paper dealing with the history of the manor of Manchester. Shortly after 1838, the date of the Royal Charter of Incorporation, negotiations were entered into with Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., then Lord of the Manor, and it was eventually arranged in 1845 to give the sum of 200,000*l.* purchase money for the manorial rights in instalments, the last of which will be made in the autumn of this year, when the Corporation will become the absolute lords of the manor of Manchester. The early charters and the Court-Leet Records were handed over to the Corporation, and these latter, which begin in 1552, have recently been printed in twelve octavo volumes. It is hoped that subsequent publications may be made of

the early deeds, which contain much matter of local interest. Early in the fourteenth century the manor was held by the Norman family of Gresley, or Grelley, but on the marriage of Joanna de Grelley, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Grelley, with John, Lord La Warre, it passed into the possession of that family, where it remained for a considerable period. Among the La Warres who held the manor was Thomas, Lord La Warre, a clerk, rector of the church of Manchester, who made it collegiate, with John Huntingdon as first warden, in 1421. In 1427 the manor passed, at the death of Thomas, to Joan La Warre, who married Sir Thomas West, third Baron West, and the manorial rights became vested in that family. Later on it was held by trustees appointed by Sir Reginald West. Sir Thomas West, a subsequent possessor, held it for upwards of fifty years. Eventually the Wests conveyed it to John Lacey, citizen and clothworker of London, and he, in turn, to Sir Nicholas Mosley, Lord Mayor of London, in whose family it remained until the purchase by the Corporation, which has already been mentioned.

On Tuesday the archaeologists visited Chester, perambulating the walls, and inspecting the old church of St. John the Baptist, still partly in ruins after the fall of some of the insecure walls and towers. Here the Rev. Cooper Scott exhibited a coloured plan of the original cruciform church, reduced now to a little more than a parallelogram, which is all that is remaining of the original cathedral of the Mercian kingdom that was rescued by the parishioners in 1581 for parochial purposes. There is here a goodly collection of finely carved bosses, Saxon tombstones, early incised slabs, and fragments of tracery, which form quite a museum of ecclesiastical art, in the chapter-house. The Grosvenor Museum was described by Canon Morris, who pointed out the inscribed Roman pigs of lead, and the inscribed stones and effigies found at various times in the wall, some of which have already formed the subject of special memoirs at the hands of antiquaries and experts by desire of the authorities, while some still await explanation. St. Mary's Church contains a monument to the memory of Randle Holme the third, the indefatigable Chester antiquary, whose collections, amounting to nearly three hundred volumes, are preserved in the British Museum Library among the Harleian MSS. There is a curious fresco in the south aisle, which appears, as far as its indistinct colours enable it to be deciphered, to be the Crucifixion of Christ between standing figures of the Virgin and St. John the Evangelist. Part of the Roman Prætorium was pointed out by Alderman Chas. Brown, who received the party on behalf of the Corporation. The old Rows, the quaintly carved fronts of the shops, and other antiquarian details, were inspected with much interest by the party on the way to the cathedral, where Archdeacon Barker explained the architectural and historic features of the old abbey church of St. Werburgh, now just returning to its wonted appearance after the musical festival. The archdeacon drew attention to the fact that there was an earlier church which occupied the site, a few parts still remaining, as in the west corner of the north aisle and in the north transept. The fragments of the shrine of St. Werburgh have been put together carefully. Of the frescoes in the north aisle, as they are modern, it would be out of place to speak. The cathedral authorities look on them with much delight, and it would be unfair to criticize them now. In the evening a meeting was held in Owens College, by permission of the authorities, Mr. A. Wyon in the chair, and papers were read: (1) 'On Pre-Norman Churches of Lancashire,' by Col. Fishwick, in which he showed how large a number of these sacred edifices still remain, either *in situ* or rebuilt in later times; (2) 'On Roman Manchester and the Roads to and from it,' by the Rev. Dr. Hooppell (in this

subject the learned writer has somewhat departed from his special study and indulged in fanciful and untenable etymologies); and (3) 'The Visitations of the Plague in Lancashire and Cheshire,' by Mr. W. E. Axon, who drew graphic and distressful pictures of the epidemics of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and seventeenth centuries.

#### NEW PRINTS.

THE Swan Electric Engraving Company have sent us an impression from the plate prepared by the Company after a picture by Mr. L. J. Cowen, called 'The Old Strad,' an aged violin mender contemplating, with all the zest of an artist, a Stradivari which has come to his hands for repairs. This picture was at the Academy in 1886. The print, although a little black, is not deficient in clearness and firmness. As a capital specimen of photogravure it is interesting as going far to prove that English artisans can work in that line with credit to themselves, although it is too often supposed that a monopoly of the craft exists in Paris and Berlin. Some of the darkness of the print may be due to the picture.—A lithograph, without a publication line or other intimation of its origin, has come to our hands, and is a capital reproduction by M. Th. Chauvel, the distinguished etcher, of M. E. van Marcke's noteworthy and powerful picture called 'L'Enclos,' a young black cow with a white face standing in a field near a fence, and in sunlight. The fine chiaroscuro and tonality of the original are worthily rendered in the print, which is so good as to lead us to wish success to the effort now being made in Paris to bring into vogue again the too long neglected art of the lithographer: an art which possesses resources unknown to etching, except under the most favourable circumstances and in the most skilful hands.

The Berlin Photographing Company has sent us a proof, signed by the painter, of a plate made with great success and skill after Mr. Alma Tadema's charming picture 'Unconscious Rivals,' which was in the New Gallery last year. As a process print it is one of the best of the kind, clear, homogeneous, and exact, and only a little too soft, so that much of the inimitable crispness and precision of the painter's touch is lost. This defect seems inherent to photogravure. From the same firm we have received a similar impression after Mr. J. W. Godward's Leightonian-Tademaesque picture 'At the Fountain,' which was at the Academy last year. It is a pretty thing, and the maiden's head is, in its way, very good. Four other prints of the same kind come to us from the same source, and reproduce satisfactorily as many pictures by Mr. T. Blinks, which are collectively called 'A Day with the Oakley,' and depict various incidents of a hunt.

'Good Morning, Papa!' is the title of a large photogravure, 19 in. by 30 in., after a painting by M. I. Nunes Vais, which, with the stamp and publication line of Mr. L. Wolff, of Tottenham Court Road, lies before us. It is a successful reproduction of a picture representing the interior of a study, to whose owner a lady has brought a little child. The exclamation of the last gives a title to the work, which, though not particularly beautiful, and unfortunately awkward in its composition, has some commendable qualities. The composition would gain greatly if two inches were cut off the bottom of the plate.

#### THE ETCHINGS OF REMBRANDT.

Woodcote Manor, Alresford, July 27, 1894.

IN an extended review of M. Michel's book on Rembrandt in your issue of July 21st the writer, while expressing his satisfaction that the author had made use of certain researches of mine into the more than doubtful nature of many of the etchings bearing Rembrandt's name, adds, notwithstanding, these words,

"researches which did not, of course, touch on virgin ground, but rather developed and systematized the opinions and suspicions of other students." Will you allow me to say that, so far as my researches and the opinions founded on them went, they were and are, to the best of my belief, entirely original, and that the second exhibition in the order of their production of Rembrandt's etchings at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club was proposed and mainly carried out by me for the purpose of demonstrating and announcing them? It is true that, as I made no secret of those opinions and had been openly propounding them for several years, it was quite open to any member of the Club so minded to anticipate them, and that, as a matter of fact, one member did so by here and there dropping into one of your contemporaries as his own one or two of my utterances. Still, as this was perfectly well known and exposed at the time, the "virgin ground" of your reviewer can hardly be meant to find its personification in this individual. On the other hand, so palpable were many of the false attributions dealt with in my memoir that nothing would surprise me less than to learn that some of my conclusions had really been anticipated by others, and this being so I should feel greatly obliged to your reviewer if he would kindly point out to me the quarter in which he thinks he has discovered this to be the case. Meanwhile, in case he should not be well acquainted with it, I enclose a copy of my still imperfect monograph on the subject.

F. SEYMOUR HADEN.

\* \* Sir F. S. Haden seems unaware that, as we stated many years ago when reviewing his own excellent essays on the subject, artists have (although their doubts were, perhaps, never formally expressed) long since refused to recognize as Rembrandt's many of the etchings which bear his name, including some of the class our correspondent has awarded to various other hands, among them several of the master's pupils. Of course, as it is, to say nothing of professional reserve, not the business of artists to discuss in public such recondite and highly technical matters as are here involved, it is not to be wondered at that the doubts in question did not reach our correspondent's ears. To him, as we said before, is unquestionably due the merit of formulating and publishing analogous doubts. No member of the Burlington Club has had anything whatever to do with the opinions we have expressed, as we had formed them long before that society's exhibition was dreamt of.

### Fine-Art Gossip.

THE Department of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum will be closed to students and visitors for four weeks from the 11th of August, for the necessary work of cleaning and painting the walls and ceilings.

MR. G. F. WATTS is at present engaged in painting a portrait of Prof. Max Müller.

THE August part of the *Portfolio*, which, with the same extent of letterpress as before and a due proportion of plates and cuts, has now become a serial of monthly essays on single subjects, contains 'The New Forest,' by Mr. C. F. Cornish. Mr. W. Armstrong will supply the September part with an essay on 'Gainsborough'; 'French Bookbindings,' by Mr. W. Y. Fletcher, will appear in October; and 'Albert Dürer's Engravings,' by Mr. L. Cust, will be published in November.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 21st ult. the following engravings: J. M. W. Turner, 'The England and Wales Series,' ninety-six proofs on India paper, 52*l*. Imitations of Original Drawings by Hans Holbein, 24*l*. After Sir E. Landseer, Night, and Morning, by T. Landseer, 32*l*.

MESSRS. FOSTER sold on the 25th ult. the following pictures by D. G. Rossetti: The Lady of Pity (part of the background and drapery by F. Madox Brown), 106*l*.; Portrait of Mrs. W. Morris (finished by F. Madox Brown), 105*l*.

MR. SOMERS CLARKE is going to read a paper at the British Association on the proposed submersion of Nubia by the construction of a great dam. It is hoped that some of the engineers who advocate this act of vandalism may have the courage to be present and defend their project. Meanwhile protests are pouring in from France and Germany, and the English memorial has been widely signed.

THE South London Art Gallery, Peckham Road, Camberwell, has been reopened to the public, with F. Madox Brown's cartoon 'Wilhelmus Conquistator' (this is the name the artist gave to his own work), to which we have already referred, in a distinguished place.

AFTER much debating the Académie des Beaux-Arts has awarded Grands Prix de Rome for painting to M. J. M. A. Leroux, pupil of M. Bonnat, and to M. A. Déchénaud, pupil of MM. Boulanger, B. Constant, and J. Lefebvre. A Premier Second Grand Prix in the same class has been given to M. W. J. E. Laparra, and a Deuxième Second Grand Prix to M. E. M. Benner. The subject painted in the competition was 'Judith presenting the Head of Holofernes to the Bethulians.'

THE authorities of the Louvre have gathered in the *ci-devant* Musée des Souverains all the pieces of Italian *faïences* which were till lately dispersed throughout the building.

THE altarpiece of the parish church at Taubersbischofsheim, a master work of Matthäus Grünewald, has, after many wanderings, found a settled place in the picture gallery at Carlsruhe. Some years ago it was in the hands of a private collector, who, upon being told of its value by the Director of the picture gallery at Cassel, allowed it to be exhibited as a loan in that gallery. It was afterwards sold to its original possessors, the parish of Taubersbischofsheim, and restored to its old place in the church. The value of the work led to an arrangement with the Archbishop of Freiburg and the parochial *Kirchgemeinde* for its permanent transference to the picture gallery at Carlsruhe, where it will be accessible to all students of art. A short time since the ecclesiastical authorities of the Cathedral of Worms consented, on the like grounds, to the transference of an interesting altarpiece from the cathedral to the Paulus Museum in that city.

A HALF-LENGTH picture of the Madonna attributed to Albrecht Dürer, and discovered at Florence by Dr. Bode, is now exhibited at the Royal Picture Gallery at Berlin. The painting, dating from 1518, contains Dürer's monogram.

AT the dredging of the Moselle at Coblenz a very considerable number of Roman copper coins, with the effigies of several emperors, chiefly dating from the fourth century, have recently been unearthed, in addition to some other interesting objects of antiquity. It is to be regretted that a number of the finds were carried off by private persons before the authorities had the particular place enclosed and watched.

THE *Levant Herald* has arrived with the first details of the great earthquake at Constantinople, but they are necessarily very imperfect. According to an official account the great monuments have escaped: Santa Sofia, Nouri Osmanieh, Sultan Selim, Shahzade, Laleli, and Sultan Ahmed. They are declared not to have sustained any appreciable damage. The *Herald* itself announces that the cupola of the Mosque of Santa Irene has been cracked in several places. Many old mosques and minarets are known to have fallen, and it cannot fail to be the case that many monuments of antiquity have been lost, and this not only at Constan-

tinople, but throughout a large part of Asia Minor and Rumelia.

CONSIDERING how vast is the distance from Paris to London, how sparse are the means of communication between those cities, and how difficult to a Frenchman is the acquisition of the English tongue, it is really wonderful that the "Liste des Artistes récompensés, Français et Étrangers, vivant au 1<sup>er</sup> Avril, 1894," in the Salon Catalogue, does not, among those of English folk, contain more superfluous names than "Andsell, R.," i.e., Andsell, R., R.A., who died April 20th, 1885; "Havers, Mlle. Alice," who married and died some time ago; and "Poole, P. F.," i.e., the Academician, who died in 1879.

## MUSIC

### THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN OPERA.—'Die Meistersinger.' Close of the Season.

WAGNER's 'Die Meistersinger' was performed for the only time this season on Monday, the occasion being a special representation intended to mark the completion by Sir A. Harris of eight years of operatic management in London. Details of the performance are unnecessary, but it should be mentioned that, despite an undeniably strong cast, it was obvious that the chorus and some of the artists were fatigued by the hard work which they had undertaken during the past three months; although the Walther von Stolzing of M. Jean de Reszke was vocally as charming and histrionically as admirable as ever, while Mr. Bispham was again a painstaking, though somewhat self-conscious Beckmesser. Three of the impersonations were, however, new; for M. Plançon now for the first time sustained the character of Pogner, which he invested with all due nobility; Madame Eames, despite the fact that she adopted an almost too sedate view of the character, proved an excellent vocal Eva, a rôle which she played in the United States last winter; while Signor Ancona, although not in his best voice, sang the music of Hans Sachs like a true artist, and even imparted to the character here and there a touch of genuine humour. The performance was conducted by Signor Mancinelli.

During the season which closed on Monday sixty-seven representations have been given at Covent Garden and thirteen at Drury Lane. 'Lohengrin' has been performed at both houses, while at Drury Lane six, and at Covent Garden twenty operas have also been mounted. The season has been remarkable for the number of new works which have been introduced to London. Some of them may, perhaps, have a merely ephemeral career; but Verdi's 'Falstaff' has been performed no fewer than eight times, while Massenet's 'La Navarraise,' which owed its success largely to the powerful impersonation of the rôle of its heroine Anita by Madame Calvé, was given four, and M. Bruneau's 'L'Attaque du Moulin,' produced rather too late in the summer, was heard three times. The other novelties were Puccini's 'Manon Lescaut,' performed three times, besides Massenet's 'Werther,' Cowen's 'Signa,' and Emil Bach's 'The Lady of Longford,' which were each heard twice. From a managerial point of view the most successful operas of the season have doubtless been those in which M. Jean de Reszke



and Madame Calvé appeared, that is to say 'Faust,' 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' 'Roméo et Juliette,' 'Carmen,' and 'Lohengrin'; while, to make the list complete, we may add that 'Pagliacci' has been heard eight times; that M. Bemberg produced a revised version of 'Elaine'; and that 'Rigoletto,' 'Aida,' 'Orfeo,' 'Philemon et Baucis,' 'Les Huguenots,' and 'Lucia' have also been in the season's repertory. At Drury Lane, where the representations were in German, 'Lohengrin' was given once, and 'Die Walküre,' 'Siegfried,' 'Tannhäuser,' 'Tristan und Isolde,' 'Fidelio,' and 'Der Freischütz' have been performed twice each. The past season has not been particularly prolific of new vocalists, but the most successful of the new-comers was Mlle. Delna, whose impersonation of Marcelline is not likely soon to be forgotten. During the season the manager brought forward two new conductors—Herr Lohse at Drury Lane, and M. Flon at Covent Garden.

In the course of last Monday's performance Sir A. Harris, in accordance with a notification printed on the evening's programmes, came forward to "foreshadow his arrangements for the future." The most important announcement he made was to the effect that M. Jean de Reszke, besides singing for the first time the rôle of Des Grieux in M. Massenet's 'Manon Lescaut,' will next season appear as Tristan in the German version of Wagner's 'Tristan und Isolde.' "On that occasion," said the manager, "I shall try to show you how the opera should be mounted." We also learn that there is every probability of the appearance of the great Polish tenor next year as the Belgian hero in 'L'Attaque du Moulin.' Sir Augustus likewise stated that he had re-engaged for next summer most of the leading artists of the present season; but no announcement was made whether the season will take place at Covent Garden or Drury Lane. Sir A. Harris's tenancy of Covent Garden Theatre at present extends to March only, and although in all probability the term will be renewed, the manager very properly deprecated the making of promises until it was certain they could be fulfilled. He, however, markedly referred to the fact that he had acquired a new lease of Drury Lane, until the end of 1901.

#### CHESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THE second day—Thursday, the 27th ult.—of the festival brought into evidence Dr. Hubert Parry's 'Judith,' which, under the direction of the composer, received a generally good interpretation. Two out of four principals were those of the original cast, namely, Miss Anna Williams and Mr. Edward Lloyd, and such excellent work as theirs calls for no comment. Miss Clara Butt sang admirably, while Mr. Bantock Pierpoint brought the comparatively small bass part into prominence by his earnest but judicious declamation. The choir again proved equal to all requirements.

In the evening, at the Music Hall, Dr. J. C. Bridge's Symphony in F was produced before an audience whose applause of the composer and his work seemed to know no limits. The symphony is, however, really a *suite*, consisting of six movements, of which only two can be fairly described as genuinely in symphonic form. These are the first and the fourth, the one sounding brightly and cleverly enough with suggestions of the great Chester fair in the days

of King John, and the other proving a very beautiful river-side scene. These two portions might, with prospects of endurance, be made to form part of a remodelled work, but of the other movements the same can scarcely be said. In the second and third there is too strong a family likeness to the first to afford the needful contrast, while the fifth is a most unconventional march, and in the sixth the familiar "Westminster" chimes form the conclusion. Sullivan's 'Golden Legend' was also given the same evening, and created the usual enthusiasm.

On Friday Cherubini's D minor Mass produced a profound effect in the Cathedral, and again justified the choice of so noble a work amidst festival surroundings. Beethoven's C major Andante for violin and orchestra, of which the solo part was nicely played by Mr. Willy Hess, followed, and in turn gave place to Dr. Sawyer's new cantata, 'The Soul's Forgiveness.' This little composition ought to prove useful as a species of enlarged anthem in churches where such things—and the custom is happily growing—are in favour. The work is scored for baritone solo, well sung by Mr. Black, chorus, and orchestra, but might be effectively rendered with organ accompaniment only. The composer conducted. Schubert's C major Symphony ended Friday morning's performances, and would have been all the better for more rehearsal so far as concerned its nice observance of light and shade. Handel's 'Messiah' concluded the festival the same evening, and received a worthy rendering. The attendance during the week is reported as being the best on record. W. A.

#### Musical Gossip.

WE hope next week to print an account, from our special correspondent, of the Wagnerian performances which are now taking place at Bayreuth. From a financial point of view, at any rate, their success was assured long before the festival commenced. The fact that Messrs. Chappell alone have this year sold no fewer than 5,629. worth of tickets will serve to indicate the great and increasing interest taken in the Bayreuth representations by English music lovers. In addition Messrs. Chappell have re-sold nearly 600. worth of tickets to those who had booked their seats months ago, and subsequently found themselves from various causes unable to use them. At the previous festival the firm sold only about 4,000. worth of tickets.

ARRANGEMENTS are already being made for the Norwich Festival of 1896, and we understand that Signor Mancinelli, the Covent Garden conductor, has been commissioned to compose for this celebration a cantata on the subject of 'Hero and Leander,' the libretto being by Dr. Boito.

It is unlikely that any promenade concerts will be given at Covent Garden this month. So far, therefore, as London is concerned, the concert season may be considered as at an end until October 8th, when Dr. Richter will commence a too brief series of orchestral performances at St. James's Hall.

SIR AUGUSTUS Harris has formed an opera company to give performances in various portions of the United Kingdom, the tour commencing at Blackpool on the 27th, and extending to Scotland and Ireland before the return of the party to London in November. The company will introduce for the first time in the provinces Wagner's 'Die Meistersinger' (an English version of which the late Carl Rosa once projected, although he afterwards abandoned the idea), Massenet's 'La Navarraise,' and Verdi's 'Falstaff.' MM. Sepilli and Feld will be conductors, and among the artists will be Mesdames Ravogli, Gherlsen, Lucile Hill, Joran, Dagmar, Brani, and Olitzka; MM. Brozel, O'Mara, Morello, Dufliche, Bispham, Pini-Corsi, Richard Green, and Arimondi.

M. PADEREWSKI has, we are authoritatively

informed, not yet decided whether he will return to England in the late autumn. His reappearance in New York is, however, fixed for December 27th, when he will play his 'Polish' Fantasia at the Metropolitan Opera House, the orchestra being that of Mr. Damrosch.

THE Carl Rosa Company, whose tour will commence at Blackpool on the 13th inst., will this year include the following artists: Mesdames Pauline l'Allemande (a new-comer from the United States), Duma, Meisslinger, Linck, Hunt, Heenan, and Alice Estey, Messrs. Hedmond, Pringle, Wood, Abramoff, Fox, and Alec Marsh, together with Messrs. Stephens and Sobell (both tenors from the Royal College of Music), Mr. W. Paull (a baritone from the Guildhall School), Mr. Sheffield (a new baritone), and Mr. Winckworth (a bass). Among the works to be added this season to the Carl Rosa repertory are English versions of Bruneau's 'L'Attaque du Moulin,' Tausig's 'At Santa Lucia,' and Wagner's 'Die Meistersinger,' and the new opera 'Jeannie Deans,' specially written for this company by Messrs. Joseph Bennett and Hamish MacCunn.

M. TIVADAR NACHEZ, Mr. Ben Davies, and Mr. Algernon Ashton will be members of a concert company formed to travel through Germany and Austria in the autumn. The tour will commence at Berlin on October 22nd, and will close at Bonn on November 17th. Afterwards M. Nachez will return to England for Madame Patti's concert on November 30th.

SOME slight changes in the scale of fees imposed at the Guildhall School of Music were last week authorized by the Common Council, the most important being a regulation by which every student is to deposit a small sum, returnable only upon giving a fortnight's notice of an intention to leave. The Council likewise unanimously raised the official salary of Sir Joseph Barnby, the principal, to 1,000. a year.

A MEMORIAL to three eminent Scottish vocalists, John Wilson, John Templeton, and David Kennedy is about to be placed in St. Cuthbert's Churchyard, Edinburgh. The idea was first suggested at a meeting of the Edinburgh Burns Club, and the design has been carried out by Mr. W. G. Stevenson, R.S.A. The likenesses are said by elderly members of the Club to be decidedly faithful portraits.

A RECENT number of the *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* contains an interesting communication by Dr. Max Seiffert on some sketches by Mendelssohn of an opera to bear the title of 'Loreley.' They were found among the papers of Herr Julius Nietz, an intimate friend of the composer's.

#### DRAMA

##### THE WEEK.

TRAFALGAR.—'The Puritan,' a Play in Four Acts. By Christie Murray, Henry Murray, and J. L. Shine.

'THE PURITAN' deserves more consideration than is ordinarily awarded a piece produced for a single occasion at an afternoon representation. It has plot, situation, and characterization, all of them unfortunately requiring to be disinterred or dug out from a mountain of talk. More than one situation only failed to grip because when it was reached the audience was too weary for enjoyment. It is a curious if familiar proof of human infirmity that plays produced without some powerful and competent supervision from without all break down from the like cause and in the same manner. So fond is the author of his good things that the possibility of surfeit never enters his mind. In this case, however, the affection for dialogue shown by our

authors has less justification than usual, inasmuch as their right to a good deal of it is open to contest. The play deals once more with the familiar question whether a woman who has once sinned can be forgiven. Some slight variation in the form of propounding the query is perceptible. Unfortunately this variation constitutes in itself a weakness. Frank Milton is betrothed to the Countess de la Riequière. He is so far a Puritan that, coming of New England strain, he retains all the fiercest convictions of his race as to physical chastity in women. The countess has a sufficiently compromising past, having lived already with one man and married a second. She knows that that past constitutes a barrier practically insurmountable, yet she is disposed to incur the risk of ultimate exposure. Her secret is revealed for her by another, and her lover storms at her with much vehemence and some lack of taste. Ultimately he pardons her and is reconciled. The price that is paid for the reconciliation seems, perhaps, excessive, but all is well. The interest of the problem is minimized by the relationship between the two principal characters. Knowing that she cannot be forgiven, the heroine should hold herself as completely separated from the hero as though he had a wife living. Her complaints concerning the surrender of her happiness do not move us, since no possible happiness can attend the step she contemplates. This, the chief weakness of the play, can be surmounted when once the vessel is navigated straight to port without the necessity of steering by shoal or sand-bank. Mr. Glenney as the hero showed capacity to play a serious part, and Miss Florence Seymour created a not unfavourable impression as the heroine. The parts generally were fairly played, and the piece, when greatly abridged, might be worthy of consideration by a regular management.

#### LYLY'S 'ENDYMION.'

New York, Feb. 1, 1894.

It is but meet that the *Athenæum*, which has been the exponent of so much that is of interest and importance to all students of John Lyly, the Euphuist, as well as of Shakespeare, should give a little space to a matter that will be found of value to the students of both of these writers. The date of composition of Lyly's comedy of 'Endymion' is of far more importance in literary history than a casual reader might surmise; for not only would it aid in discovering numerous hitherto unknown facts in the life of its author, but (what is of greater consequence) it would be the means of ascertaining definitely whether or not the apparent imitations in Shakespeare's earlier plays could have been drawn from this source. Though not published until 1591 (licensed October 4th), it is evident that it must have been composed a considerable time before; though as yet it has been impossible to state the exact date. I believe, however, that I have ascertained, from internal evidence, the date of composition; and, basing my statement on three definite allusions in the play itself, I feel confident in asserting it to have been written in 1586. In that year Lyly had been hanging about the Court for seven years, waiting for the position of Master of the Revels, which the Queen hinted might be given him—"strengthened with conditions, that I should ayme all my courses at the Reuells (I dare not say with a promise)," he wrote three years later, in a petition to Elizabeth. On July 24th, 1579, one Tylney had been ap-

pointed to that position; on the same day Lyly had in despair licensed his 'Euphuus and his England'; and in 1586 he had been wearily waiting seven years for the position which he was never to receive. Can we then doubt that in the following passage from 'Endymion,' Act II. sc. i., he distinctly alludes to this fact, and reminds the Queen of her promises? "Wouldst thou have me vow'd only to thy beauteie, and consume every minute of time in thy service? remember my solitarie life, almost these seven years."

In Act IV. sc. ii. he again refers to this, and sharply rebukes Elizabeth for not giving him an appointment ("wise word"): "A watch, quoth you? A man may watch seven years for a wise word, and yet goe without it."

Twice he has harped on "seven years" of waiting; and thinking this not sufficient to call the Queen's attention to his long attendance and despairing hopes, in Act III. sc. iv., he once more mentions seven years: "How secret hast thou bene these seven yeeres, that hast not, nor once darrest not to name her, for discontenting her."

The three distinct allusions indubitably prove 'Endymion' to have been written in 1586. Three years later, not finding his hints noticed, he addressed a petition to the Queen; and three years subsequent to that, in a second petition to Elizabeth, he gives a similar bitter cry of despair: "Thirteene yeeres your highnes servant, but yet nothing!"

In the meanwhile 'Endymion' had been published. In conclusion, I may state that my date agrees to a certain extent with the conjectural date of 1587, in which year, so the Rev. F. G. Fleay, without any authority, maintained in *Shakespeariana* for 1887, the play was acted before the Queen. JOEL E. SPINGARN.

#### Dramatic Gossip.

MR. J. G. TAYLOR's one-act play 'Home Rule' has been revived as a *lever de rideau* at the Criterion, with the author in the principal part.

In the speech which he made on the closing night of the St. James's, Mr. Alexander announced that the house would reopen with 'The Masqueraders' in November.

THE Gaiety will reopen next Saturday with a revival of 'Little Jack Sheppard.'

At the Lyric on Monday afternoon a miscellaneous entertainment was provided. This included 'To Call Her Mine,' a one-act drama; 'Winning a Widow,' a comedieta; and 'New Year's Eve,' a musical monologue.

BEFORE his excursion to America Mr. Beer-bohm Tree will reappear at the Haymarket in 'Hamlet.'

'THE FOUNDLING,' a three-act drama by Messrs. Lestocq and Robson, is to be produced early next month at Terry's Theatre. Characters in it will be played by Mr. Charles Groves, Mr. Sydney Brough, Miss Susan Vaughan, and Miss Ellis Jeffreys.

'LA FEMME DE TABARIN,' a one-act *tragédie-parade*, by M. Catulle Mendès, produced in 1887 at the Théâtre Libre, has been given at the Comédie Française by M. Silvain and Madame Boyer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. S.—C.—E. D.—A. B.—H. L.—A. G. S. J.—received.  
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